The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3107. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Operations of the Rebel Forces opposite the Chain Bridge.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED SOON.

The Death of Jeff. Davis Reaffirmed.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY ABOUT IT.

Important News from Western Virginia.

General Rosecrans Gone after Floyd and Wise.

The Invasion of Kentucky by Rebel Troops.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Gov. MORGAN succeeded to-day in obtaining the following order from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71.—All persons having received authority to raise volunteer regiments, batteries or companies in the State of New-York will immediately report to His Excellency Gov. MORGAN, at Albany, the present state of their respective organizations. They and their commands are placed under the orders of Gov. MORGAN, who will organize them and prepare them for service in the manner he may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

2. All commissioned officers of regiments, batteries or companies now in service, raised in the State of New-York, independent of the State authorities, can receive commissions from the Governor of that State by reporting to the Adjutant-General thereof, and filing in his office a duplicate of the muster-rolls of their respective organizations.

By order.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Ass't Adjt.-General.

The effect of this will be to break up the camp at Scarsdale and similar camps elsewhere, and to place the entire control and organization of the recruits not yet formed into regiments in the hands of GOV. MORGAN.

It is a fact to be regretted that the State of New-York has not yet sent near as many men to the field, in proportion to their population as many of the other States. Massachusetts has sent two to New-York's one. So have Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Vermont and New-Hampshire. Even Minnesota exceeds her, and so does Connecticut. What is the cause of this? No State so much as New-York has an interest in the speedy and proper termination of the war.

THE CAMP AT SCARSDALE BROKEN UP.

Gen. VIELE has received orders to break up his camp of instruction at Scarsdale, and will do so at once.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The State Department has transmitted to all her Foreign Ministers and Consuls and Commercial Agents blank forms of the new oath of allegiance prescribed to be taken by Congress at its last session. In some instances it is possible the officials may refuse to sign these and acknowledge them, but it is not anticipated that such cases will be frequent.

A RAINY DAY.

It has rained incessantly all day, which has prevented much movement of troops or skirmishing between pickets.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY.

Col. BUTLER, who arrived this morning from Fort Monroe, says the rebels at Norfolk deny the death of JEFF. DAVIS, but admit that they have lost a man of distinction.

PAYMASTERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The appointment of Paymasters of Volunteers has at last been completed. The following being made to-day: Z. Pangborn, of Massachusetts; Mark Etting, of Missouri; Jas. W. Shaumburg, of Pennsylvania; Hoyt Sherman, of Iowa; Wm. Johnson, of Ohio; H. F. J. Adams, of Kansas; J. C. John, of Indiana; B. F. Waterson, of Massachusetts; Nicholas Vedder, of Illinois; Oliver Holman, of Massachusetts; Wm. Gilman, of Michigan; Wm. Larned, of Illinois; Geo. F. Emory, of Massachusetts; John E. Newell, of New-Jersey; Julian O. Mason, of Massachusetts; Wm. H. Ritter, of New-York; Frank Bridgeman, of Iowa; Thomas M. Burt, of New-York; Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania; Ira L. Hewett, of Texas; Henry V. Sullivan, of Illinois; W. J. Martin, of New-Mexico; Rufus Cheney, of Wisconsin; John A. Lowry, of Indiana; Truman G. Bright, of Wisconsin; G. R. Saunders, of California; Wm. E. Culver, of Kentucky; Hay, of New-York; Alexander B. Williams, of New-York; Robert L. Webb, of New-York; Hoyt Sherman, of Ohio.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN SEDGWICK, U. S. A., has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

To Gen. BURNSIDE has been assigned the command of all the regiments of the Army of the Potomac that have not yet been formed into brigades.

CHARLES D. SELDING has been appointed to a first-class clerkship in the First Auditor's Department

HORACE J. HODGES is appointed Postmaster at Northampton, Mass.

INDICATIONS OF AN ATTACK.

There were indications yesterday and day before that an attack would be made upon our lines at Chain Bridge, and an effort be made to cross there and at Great Falls. Large numbers of citizens and others were confident that the rebels would move against our forces yesterday, but the day passed off without any fight, except the skirmishing of pickets. A drizzling rain, which has continued throughout to-day, has been bad for an aggressive movement, if one be intended by the rebels. On his return from the other side this evening, Gen. MCCLELLAN reported all quiet.

COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

Commodore STRINGHAM arrived this evening from New-York, and is stopping at Willards. He received the congratulations of a large number of friends of the Union.

ANOTHER ARREST.

B. F. GALLAHER, Paymaster of the Navy, and who has been for some months stationed at the Navy-yard, was arrested this morning by order of the Government, and is now in custody in the *Philadelphia*. He is from Richmond, Virginia, and it is believed that his offence is disloyalty to the Government.

CHIEF OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

Col. R. B. MARCY, of the Inspector-General's Department, has been appointed by Gen. MCCLELLAN the Chief of his Staff.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Capt. A. BECKWITH, Commissary of Subsistence, has advertised for sealed proposals for five thousand barrels of flour, to be made of new wheat; also for forty thousand bushels of potatoes, of the first quality—the Government reserving the right in each case to pay for the same in Treasury notes.

FOR THE NAVY-YARDS.

The Navy Department has advertised for proposals for lumber and materials, iron, nails, ship-chandlery, stationery, paints, oils, brick, &c., for the use of the different Navy-yards. Proposals to be received until Oct. 2.

THE FRIGATE PENSACOLA.

The *Pensacola* goes into commission next week.

A LOYAL VIRGINIAN SHOT.

Our forces still hold the position taken during yesterday afternoon. A loyal Virginian, who was near our outposts in the woods near Gen. PORTER'S Division, fancied he heard some person moving through the woods near him. He crawled through a clump of trees, where he concealed himself for some time, and hearing nothing further, he arose, and while walking towards our lines was shot with two bullets. He succeeded in reaching our pickets, and after making the above statement died. He was dressed in citizen's clothes, had never been attached to our Army, and there was no circumstance to be stated in mitigation of the assassin's act.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

Last evening a body of the rebel infantry at Great Falls commenced firing across the river upon our men on the Maryland side. Two of our men were killed, and several wounded. The enemy lost three killed, and some wounded.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

A splendid flag was presented this morning to the Cameron Rifles, Col. BELGE. The presentation was made in front of the War Department by Secretary CAMERON, in behalf of the Clerks of the Department. He made an appropriate speech, to which Col. BELGE responded.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission have resumed their sessions to-day, and they will probably continue a week. It was referred to a Special Committee to make arrangements for a systematic visitation of the camps by the Commission. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Auditing Committee and the Treasurer to prepare a financial scheme for the current year, commencing June 12, of this year. The Report of the Secretary on the condition of the Army and the operations of the Commission and its agents was read and referred. During the evening the Commission had an interview with Gen. MCCLELLAN.

MRS. LINCOLN AT HOME.

Mrs. LINCOLN and family arrived this evening.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Lieut.-Col. SEDGEWICK, of the Sixth Cavalry has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and HOYT SHERMAN an additional Paymaster.

Gen. BURNSIDE has been assigned to duty here in command of the regiments which have not yet been assigned to brigades, and all arriving troops.

Col. MARCY, Inspector-General of the United States Army, has been appointed chief of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff.

The following-named additional Paymasters of the three years' volunteers were appointed to-day: James H. Shaumburg; Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania; Mark Etting, of Missouri; Hoyt Sherman, Frank Bridgeman, Iowa; Wm. H. Johnson, Ohio; Nicholas Vedder, Wm. Larned, Henry V. Sullivan, Illinois; Benj. F. Waterson, Oliver Helman, Julian O. Mason. Geo. F. Emery, Massachusetts; H. F. J. Adams, Kansas; Jas. C. John, John A. Lowry, Indiana; Wm. H. Ritter, Thos. M. Burt, Alex. B. Williams, Robt. L. Webb and Hoy, New-York; Wm. Gilman, Michigan; John E. Newell, New-Jersey; Ira L. Hewitt, Texas; W. J. Martin, New-Mexico; Truman G. Wright, Rufus Cheney, Wisconsin; G. R. Saunders, California; W. E. Culver, Kentucky.

The above list comprises all the additional Paymasters of Volunteers proposed to be appointed.

The *Star's* correspondence from Fairfax County says there are now no disunion troops at Vienna, a picket guard only being kept there. Immediately around Flint Hill, half-way between Falls Church and Fairfax Court-house there are the remains of four South Carolina regiments—Cols. KERSHAW'S, CASH'S, BACON'S and WILLIAMS' regiments. They are reduced to about half their original number by the contingencies of their services, and principally through sickness. Each of these regiments was originally nine hundred strong. The camp-measles has raged long and terrifically in these regiments, as throughout the rest of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Army. As soon as a man is taken down with it now, he is removed to some hospital in the interior.

Recently the South Carolina regiments received from their State a supply of new clothing and shoes, of which they were in great need. At present they have a sufficiency of provisions, fresh beef, bacon and flour.

Respectable gentlemen who have arrived from North Carolina by a circuitous route say the Union prospects in that State are of the most encouraging character. The Acting Governor is a reliable Union man. Secret Leagues of Loyalty exist in every county, which are rapidly increasing in strength, and already number one-half the voting population. A Provisional State Government will be put into operation in a few months. Two full brigades of loyal men have been enrolled. The Leagues had made extended arrangements for electing a Member of Congress from every district. Four were known to have been elected on the 21st of August. The latest news is that the entire eight were elected, each having received a large vote. They are among the best men in the State, and who will insist upon a rigorous prosecution of the war. Their certificates of election will bear the signature of the Governor and broad seal of the State. Since the engagement at Hatteras Inlet, the North Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Virginia. Many of them are dissatisfied with the war, and those who entered the service for a short term refuse to continue in the Confederate employment.

The Secretary of War has issued a commission to Col. SAMUEL B. PLATT, of Colchester, Vt., to raise a cavalry regiment in that State, to be ready as soon as possible.

The average number of trains over the road between Washington and Baltimore is now eighteen. So perfect is the system, with the aid of telegraph stations, all under the assisting superintendence of THOS. H. CANFIELD, that no accident whatever has occurred, nor any since it has been a military route. The capacity of this Railroad is more than equal to the demands of the public service.

Z. K. PANGBORN, of Massachusetts, has been commissioned as a Major in the regular Army, and for the present, has been assigned to duty as a Paymaster. The appointment was unsolicited by him.

The State Department is still sending out the forms of the oath of allegiance, to be taken by diplomatists, consular and other officers. It has already received responses. The Congressional act, of August last, requires all Government employes to take the oath, under pain of dismissal from service

THORNTON H. WARE has been appointed Postmaster at Fitchburgh, Mass.

It is known that persons acquainted with gun exercise can receive satisfactory appointments from Gen. FREMONT.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Capt. GEROSCH, who yesterday headed an expedition, carrying off arms to Elizabethtown to the Confederate States, has been arrested.

A report widely circulated to-day that Ex-Mayor BARBER had received a dispatch affirming positively the death of JEFF. DAVIS, is entirely without foundation.

The gun-boat *R. B. Forbes* has arrived from Boston. It is thought she is bilged quite badly, but her machinery is but little injured.

THE DEATH OF JEFF. DAVIS REAFFIRMED.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 5.

A gentleman just from Richmond, who passed through this city this morning, says that on Saturday evening the serious illness of JEFF. DAVIS was freely canvassed on the street, and little hope was entertained of his recovery. The probable changes which would ensue on his death were freely mentioned.

On the gentleman's arrival at Nashville he learned that the rebel Congress, which had adjourned at midnight on Saturday, has been called together by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the serious illness of DAVIS being the ostensible cause. My informant considers the flags at half-mast, as reported, indicative of his death.

Positive assurances are said to have been received this morning by a prominent Secessionist and ex-Mayor of this city, of the death of JEFF. DAVIS.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HE IS ADVANCING TO GIVE BATTLE TO WISE AND FLOYD.

From the Washington Star, Wednesday.

This morning the Government received a telegram from Gen. ROSECRANS, embracing information that he was then, with a considerable portion of his command, at a point midway between Bulltown and Flatwoods, on his way to attack WISE and FLOYD, or either of them who might be in the vicinity of Summersville or Gauley Bridge. He started from Clarksburgh (his head-quarters,) upon this expedition, leaving an ample force to protect the Cheat Mountain Pass, in LEE'S front. By this time he has doubtless joined Gen. COX, and the thus increased Union force is probably up with the enemy, if the latter has not executed another of WISE'S favorite and famous "thorough bred" movements (to the rear.)

An aid to Gen. ROSECRANS reached Washington last evening. He reports all well for the Union cause in Western Virginia. LEE'S pickets are within hailing distance of those of ROSECRANS, who is ready for any attempt LEE may make to penetrate west of the mountain passes.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 28th ult. contradicts a rumor that Gen. ROSECRANS had been surrounded and compelled to surrender, but adds:

"An Aid of Gen. JACKSON reached here yesterday, after a rapid journey. He came across the country as far as Staunton on horseback. The contents of his dispatches were, of course, not divulged, and, from what we can understand of them, are not of a nature to be given to the public at this time. Our readers may rely upon two facts: First, that no action or capitulation on the part of the enemy has yet taken place; and secondly, that neither the one or the other is likely to occur within a very few days."

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Senate organized to-day by the election of JOHN F. FISKE, Speaker, and J. H. JOHNSON, Clerk.

Gov. MAGOFFIN'S Message was received. He says Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position; that she had no agency in fostering a sectional party in the Free States, and did not approve of the separate action and secession of the Southern States at the time. Until recently, Kentucky's neutrality has not been aggressed upon by either belligerent power. Lawless raids have been suffered on both sides; private property seized; commerce interrupted; our trade destroyed. These wrongs have been borne with patience as long as possible; but a military National force was organized, equipped and encamped in the central portion of Kentucky, without consultation with the State authorities, but a short time before the assembling of a Legislature fresh from the people. If the people of Kentucky desire more troops let them be obtained under the Constitution of Kentucky.

I recommend that the Act of last Spring be amended to enable the Military Board to borrow a sufficient sum to purchase arms and munitions for our own defence.

The Governor infers from the President's correspondence that if he thought the people of Kentucky wished the removal of the National force from Kentucky the President would comply. The Governor recommends the passage of resolutions requesting the disbanding or removal of all military bodies not under the State authority. He complains of the continued introduction of National arms and the distribution thereof to private citizens. He thinks this source of irritation should be arrested. He refers to the Legislature numbers of cases of aggression upon private rights by a body of belligerents where he had not the right or the power to obtain redress.

After discussing the national difficulties, he says that Kentucky has meant to wait the exhausting of all civil remedies before they will renonsider the question of assuming new external relations; but I have never understood that they will tamely submit to the unconstitutional aggressions of the North, that they renounce sheir sympathy with the people of her aggrieved sister States, nor that they will approve of a war to subjugate the South. Still can I not construe any of their votes as meaning that they will prosecute a coercive war against their Southern brethren. They meant only that they have still some hope of the restoration and perpetuation of the Union, and until that hope is blasted they will not alter their existing relations. Their final decision will be law to me and I will execute every constitutional act of their representations as vigilantly and faithfully as though it originated with myself.

The Governor says that in no thought or word has he thwarted the lawful purpose of the people of Kentucky. He denounces the President's war proclamation of April 15 as illegal, and hence his peremptory refusal to the demand of Kentucky for troops. Citing subsequent acts of the Administration, he says he cannot give them any sort of sanction. The Governor protests against the further prosecution of the war; against Kentucky being made the camping-ground or pathway for the Government, or the forces of either of the belligerents, and recommends the General Assembly to pass resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep off our soil and respect Kentucky's neutrality. My respect for State rights and State sovereignty will make me bow in respectful submission of the people, so long as I am a citizen of Kentucky.

It is understood that Gov. MAGOFFIN received a dispatch to-day from Gen. GRANT, of Cairo, stating that Tennessee troops had entered Columbus. Gov. MAGOFFIN telegraphed to Gov. HARRIS protesting against this, to which Gov. HARRIS replied saying he would request President DAVIS to withdraw the troops this evening.

THE APPROACHING NATIONAL FAST.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Archbishop KENRICK, of this City, has issued a circular directing the observance of the National Fast-day, as appointed by the President, and also the stated use of prayers for the civil rulers, including the prayer for the President, composed by Bishop CARROLL some years since.

Bishop WHITTINGHAM, of Maryland, some time since, issued a pastoral, enjoining the observance of the day, and setting forth special service.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Gov. GRANT this morning telegraphed the Kentucky Legislature that the Confederate forces in considerable numbers had invaded Kentucky, and were occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs. He this afternoon received a reply that his message, together with one from Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, to Gov. MAGOFFIN, had been referred to a special committee.

Gov. HARRIS' message says: "The Confederate troops that landed at Hickman last night did so without my knowledge and consent, and I am confident also without the consent of the President. I have telegraphed President DAVIS, requesting their immediate withdrawal."

Accounts from the rebels in Southeast Missouri are conflicting. Their numbers are variously estimated at from 9,000 to 30,000.

It is rumored that Gen. PILLOW is leaving New-Madrid with his entire force. It is believed that the troops at Hickman that fired on our gun-boats yesterday were from Tennessee.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 3d, reports the receipt at that port of 130 bales of cotton and sales of 37.

A telegram from Columbus (Ky.,) to the *Appeal*, says, three United States gun-boats and one transport had arrived opposite Columbus with a large number of men, it is thought for the purpose to seize Columbus or attack Gen. PILLOW.

A meeting of native Kentuckians, at Memphis, on the 3d, resolved to pledge themselves to render their native State and her sons all the aid within their power whenever her freemen shall inaugurate a struggle for an assertion of her liberty against the tyranny of the National power and despotism of Abolitionists North.

A Richmond letter to the Memphis *Appeal* reports the arrival of two cavalry companies from Georgia said to be the finest and most efficient troops and with the finest horses ever seen.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Saturday, announces the arrival at that port of the armed privateer *Gordon*, from a six weeks cruise. She had captured four prizes.

Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSON had passed through Memphis on his way to Richmond.

It is reported that the President has telegraphed the Union members of the Legislature who repudiated Gen. FREMONT'S policy in regard to slaves.

This evening Louisville is full of untraceable rumors that the National gunboats being fired upon from Columbus had responded by shelling and burning that town, but no verification of this improbable story can be obtained to-night.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says that the Military Board of Mississippi was tendered the services of a vessel fully armed and equipped for the defence of Mississippi Sound, but declined.

Richmond dispatches to the Southern Press say that the President had called Congress together for the 2d.

Lieut. BURNETT, late of the United States Army, arrived lately at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Gen. BEAUREGARD'S report of the battle at Bull Run has been published. He calls the engagement a "remarkable military duel." He compliments the Washington Artillery, and mentions a few names complimentarily.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that Hatteras fell into the hands of the enemy, not because it had no sufficient amount of ammunition, but because the works weae not sufficiently tenable to resist the heavy force brought against them.

Letters received here say that Gen. BRAGG leaves Pensacola, to-day, with three regiments for Virginia, leaving there about the same number of troops.

It was very sickly at at Pensacola—30 to 40 soldiers dying daily.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

From the Baltimore American.

From a gentleman recently from Loudon County, Va., the account is confirmed that there is a frightful amount of sickness amongst the troops in the vicinity of Leesburgh and at Manassas Junction. Of the four regiments of Confederates at the former place, at least 500 were sick, largely from measles, which proves very fatal. So great is the want amongst the troops that every farmer in the vicinity was remorselessly stripped of everything that could minister to their necessities. Almost every available dwelling had more or less sick soldiers in it, and our informant states that the drugs of the practicing physicians were swept completely to supply them.

From another source we learn that the strongest Secessionists now stand no better chance of escaping the evils of military occupation than the Union men. No remonstrance was tolerated from any; but the threat to be put in the Army, or worse intimidation, served to silence all who were subjected to the plundering process so rife in their quarter. The Union men of Loudon were awaiting impatiently for some relief from such a fearful condition of things, large numbers of families, consisting only of women and children, being left in utter destitution, the male members having been compelled to leave the county.

One fact more: They were quite destitute of salt, and were compelled to eat the fresh meats almost as soon as slaughtered, having no means of keeping them, a circumstance which has doubtless added to the sickness amongst a people ordinarily depending so much upon bacon as an article of food through the Summer months.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
VIA BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 5.

A flag of truce, this morning, conveyed to Craney Island a number of ladies wishing to go South. A flag of truce from Norfolk also brought down the baggage of the released seamen who arived yesterday. They state that the North Carolina Confederates are terribly exasperated on account of our recent victory.

The floating battery said to have been towed from Norfolk down to Sewell's Point, exists only in imagination.

CAPT. T. F. MEAGHER DECLINES THE COLONELCY OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In reply to several inquiries, touching my relations with the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, I beg, once for all, to state that I do not intend to accept the Colonelcy of the same. It is true that, a few days ago, I was induced to acquiesce in my name being used in connection with the Colonelcy, with the view of completing the organization as speedily as possible. I did so with the expectation, moreover, that the Sixty-ninth Volunteers would be at an early day in the field as a component part of an Irish Brigade, in which I hoped to secure some position in which, though of inferior rank, my services might prove more useful to the Regiment, the Brigade and the cause. But although my heartiest exertions will be given to raise and equip the Regiment, I cannot conscientiously, and with the approval of my judgment, promise to accept the command of it when on active service. The reasons which obliged me to decline similar positions so flatteringly offered by other regiments, hold good with equal weight in the case of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, and it would be doing the new regiment an injury, instead of a service, for me to deprive it of the control and guidance of an officer who, like my friend, Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, for instance, is well qualified to lead it with distinction. There are other positions of less responsibility which I do not feel myself wholly unfit to occupy, and in one of these, should it be assigned me, I shall be glad and proud to serve the regiment. In justice to myself, I desire it to be distinctly understood, in conclusion, that I have not personally tendered to the War Department the services of the new Sixty-ninth—that no correspondence has passed between the authorities and myself on the subject—and the use of my name in connection with it has arisen solely from the circumstances above stated.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

T. F. MEAGHER.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF A SOUTHERN VESSEL.

The revenue officers, yesterday, seized the bark *Laura Russ*, of Belfast, Me., which is said to be partly owned in Florida. The officers of the steamship *Marion*, it is reported, found on board of the vessel a large Palmetto flag, and that the captain and mate denied having anything of the kind on board before it was found. The *Laura Russ*, according to the *American Lloyd's Register*, is an A 2 bark of 284 tons, built in Belfast, Me., in 1856, by PATTERSON, CARTER & Co., and owned by J. A. RUSS, of Belfast. The Palmetto flag has been carried for many years by vessels employed in Southern trade, and it used to be very commonly flown as a line signal in this harbor.

SEIZURES AND CONFISCATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

SEIZURE OF SEVEN SOUTHERN VESSELS.

From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 4.

The new Confiscation act has gone into operation in all the Northern ports, and at Philadelphia, as in other seaboard cities, the property of the rebels has been taken charge of and will be sold. The following is the list of seizures up to yesterday evening. More will probably be made to-day: Bark *Benjamin Hallett*; schooners *G. H. Hyson*, *M. A. Shindler*, *Burrows*, *C. Arietes*, *Emma Amelia* and *Eagle*.

Some action will be taken by the Collector to insure those Northern loyalists who own shares in these vessels their part of the concern.

The entire force of officers in the Surveyor's Department is actively employed watching vessels or holding those already seized.

Thus far there have been scarcely any obstructions to the enforcement of the act. Indeed, the Northern owners of shares in seized vessels have urged the speedy confiscation and sale of the property. The vessels have only to be libeled, declared confiscate, and sold to the highest bidder.

In the case of most of the seizures, but a small part, say one-fourth of the vessel, belongs to parties in the seceded States. The three-fourth owners, resident at the North, will bid in the vessels, and as the Secretary of the Treasury has discretionary powers by the act, he will, undoubtedly, remit the amount paid for shares previously owned by the bidders-in, and accept only the amount due for the portion of the vessel claimed by Southern owners.

With regard to the transferred vessels, it is believed that there will be no special difficulty in establishing the illegality of the transfers. The National Government will not be likely to recognize powers-of-attorney issued by the rebels—particularly when they were issued for the purpose of attempting to nullify a law enacted by Congress, and to avoid the confiscation which the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President decree.

Some of the seized vessels were loading with cargoes for foreign ports. The Government will not claim these cargoes, (unless it should be shown that they were intended for shipment to ports in the seceded States,) and every facility will be afforded for their removal, if desirable, before the ships are sold.

FURTHER SEIZURE OF VESSELS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The schooners *Emma Amelia*, *Gayle* and *Henry Cole*, were seized to-day under the Confiscation Act. Also, 63 boxes of tobacco and nearly $9,000 worth of property of S. M. DAILEY, of Richmond, a captain of the rebel Army. This property was in the hands of SANK & Co., commission merchants of this city.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

FIRST DISCHARGE OF A VESSEL SEIZED UNDER CONFISCATION ACT OF JULY.

The ship *Harriet*, which, with some thirty other vessels, was seized by the Surveyor of the port as being in part owned by "rebels," was, yesterday, on application of Messrs. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, counsel for the owners, discharged on the ground that no part of her was, in fact, owned by a Secessionist.

A libel was filed, yesterday, to confiscate the trotting mare *Flora Temple*.

SEIZURE OF FLORA TEMPLE.

Yesterday, after the race between *Ethan Allen* and *Flora Temple*, in which *Flora* was beaten in three straight heats, she was seized on the track by Deputy Marshals HUNT and MCCOY. It appears that from information received by the Assistant District Attorney, the owner of *Flora*, WILLIAM MCDONALD, of Baltimore, is engaged in raising a regiment, to be armed with double-barreled guns, in anticipation of Maryland being forced from the Union. The Marshal deputized an officer to take charge of her.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Eight of the crew of the revenue-cutter *Forward*, lying off Fort Carroll, were summarily dismissed, on Tuesday last, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. They were receiving only $18 per month, while the crews of other boats are paid $20—hence their refusal to subscribe to the oath. The pay of seamen is fixed by regulation at $18 to 20 per month.

Commodore BREEZE has issued an order that all volunteer Lieutenants and Masters who have reported at the Brooklyn Lyceum must go on board the *North Carolina* for fifteen days, for ordnance instruction.

The United States gun-boat *E. B. Hale* hauled out to the buoy yesterday, and the storeship *Release* hauled into her berth, to discharge what refused stores she had on board, and go out of commission. Her crew will be transferred to the *North Carolina*. They were allowed twenty-four hours' liberty, but no money. Jack cannot appreciate such liberty. The following officers are detached from the *Release*: Capt. J. M. FRAILEY. Lieut. J. M. BRADFORD, Acting Master BYRON WILSON.

The *Rhode Island*, in accordance with orders just received, will be coaled immediately, and proceed to Washington with dispatches and a mail, instead of going out as a store-ship.

The *Brandywine* will be converted into a stationary store-ship, and anchored at the entrance of some of our harbors, probably at Sandy Hook. Any United States vessel requiring stores can then go alongside of her and fill up, instead of coming to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. This will save both time and pilotage.

The *Wyandotte* will remain in commission, and will be renovated and prepared for sea without loss of time.

The *Minnesota* is coaling, and will leave immediately. There was a small detachment of marines sent to her yesterday, in place of some that were transferred to the barracks.

The sentences passed upon the prisoners recently tried by General Court-martial on Governor's Island have been read out. Some of the sentences are very severe, the delinquents being doomed to confinement in the guard-house for terms varying from three to ten months. Some of the "hard cases" will have a thirty-two pound ball attached to the right leg by a short chain. This punishment is rarely inflicted except upon confirmed deserters.

Business at the Medical Purveying office in Grand-street continues extremely active. Regiments are furnished with everything they can possibly want in the way of medical stores, from pens and paper up to horse litters and sets of amputating instruments. Four packers are kept constantly employed, and can scarcely keep pace with the numerous requisitions daily received from regimental surgeons. The bulk of medical stores for the United States Army is purchased in New-York. Dr. SATTERLEE, Senior Surgeon, U. S. A., is the medical purveyor, a post he has filled for some years. He is assisted by Drs. CRANE and ABBOTT. The latter examines all recruits enlisted in this City.

Gen. WEIGHTMAN, of BEN MCCULLOCH'S army, who was killed at Wilson's Creek, was formerly Major in the United States Army. He distinguished himself in the Mexican War, after which he was appointed Paymaster. He was an Englishman by birth, but came to this country at a very early age.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

AN M. C. RAISING A REBEL REGIMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Three runaway slaves caught a few days since by a party of National troops at Meramore Bridge, have been brought to this city, and will be delivered up to their owners on sufficient proof of their loyalty.

There is a report that J. W. REED, Member of Congress, is raising a regiment in his District for the rebel Army.

The Military Commission, to assemble at the St Louis Arsenal, has been instructed to try, according to the rules and articles of war, all prisoners brought before it.

GEN. POPE TO TAKE THE FIELD.

QUINCY, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 5.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:

Gen. POPE arrived here last night. He leaves this evening to take the field in Missouri.

The rebels have torn up the railroad track and cut down the telegraph poles between Hannewel and Shelbina. MARTIN GREEN was between these places yesterday, with a force of 2,000 well armed troops. They had two pieces of artillery.

Gen. HURLBUT is reported to be west of Shelbina, with 1,200 or 1,500 Iowa and Illinois troops.

I am authorized to say that the reports that Gen. FREMONT had countermanded or disapproved Gen. POPE'S orders regarding the policy adopted in Northern Missouri, and particularly with regard to levying contributions in Marion County and Palmyra, are without the slightest foundation or truth. Gen. POPE will proceed immediately with such force as will insure the complete execution of this policy.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. DEHNA.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Col. DEHNA, of the Indiana Legion, has been court-martialed on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States. The court was presided over by Gen. POPE, and the finding has been approved by Gen. FREMONT.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUTLER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 5.

Gen. BUTLER was enthusiastically received by about 3,000 citizens, on the arrival of the cars at noon to-day. He was addressed by Mayor BEMIS, to which he replied in an eloquent and patriotic manner. His remarks elicited unbounded applause.

HIS RECEPTION IN LOWELL.

LOWELL, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 5.

Gen. BUTLER arrived at 7 o'clock, and was received enthusiastically by about 2,000 citizens. A procession of military, and a large cavalcade of horsemen were in front, and citizens following in the rear. The route was down Middlesex, through Central and Merrimac streets, to the Merrimac House. He was welcomed by Mayor B. C. SARGEANT, in behalf of the citizens, in a brief and appropriate speech. His reply was short, and received with intense enthusiasm. He referred to the position of affairs when he left Lowell, and what had transpired during his absence. He said, let no man count the cost. No middle course could be admitted. He said, after remaining at home for a brief period, he should go back, never to return, till peace was restored to the Federal Government.

A PRIZE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The *Courier* has the following special dispatch:

EASTPORT, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The ship *Alice Ball* has just arrived here in charge of a prize crew. She was captured in the bay by the United States revenue-cutter *Arago*. The *Alice Ball* is from Liverpool, and no register or other papers, except a clearance from the Liverpool office. She carried a secession flag, which was flying with the Stars and Stripes over it. This is the third ship that has been captured within a week by the *Arago*. The prizes are all lying in this harbor.

RECAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER ABBIE BRADFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The schooner *Abbie Bradford*, of Boston, a prize of the privateer *Sumter*, was recaptured by the *Powhatan*, and has arrived at the Navy-yard with one of the rebel prize crew in irons. He has been sent to jail.

UNION STATE CONVENTION OF OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Union Convention at Columbus to-day was very large and enthusiastic. THOMAS EWING presided.

DAVID TODD, (Dem.,) was nominated for Governor, and BENJAMIN STAUNTON, (Rep.,) for Lieutenant-Governor. The balance of the State ticket was divided between Democrats and Republicans.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE ULSTER GUARDS.

RONDOUT, Thursday, Sept. 5.

About three hundred of the Twentieth Regiment, Ulster Guard, N. Y. S. M., were mustered into service to-day. They are encamped between this place and Kingston. Recruiting is going on very rapidly for this regiment in different parts of the county. The officers are the same as when in three months' service, viz.: GEO. W. PRATT, Colonel; L. B. GATES, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. B. HARDENBURGH, Major; JOHN GRIFFITHS, Quartermaster; MAURICE W. MCENTEE, Adjutant.

CARD OF MAJOR MORDECAI.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Mojor MORDECAI, late in command of the Watervliet Arsenal, publishes a card denying any complicity in furnishing the rebels with drawings of the machine for expanding rifle bullets as charged. He acknowledges having allowed ABRAM SNYDER, the inventor of the machine, to have copies made, but shows by a letter dated in January that he communicated the fact to Col. CRAIG, of the Ordnance Department, saying that it was not too late to retract the permission if thought necessary. Major MORDECAI, since his resignation, has been residing in this city, supported by his daughter, a school teacher.

Festival of the Caledonian Club at Jones' Wood.

Yesterday, the sons—and daughters too for that matter—of Scotland were fairly represented at Jones' Wood. The occasion was the fifth annual festival of the Caledonian Club, the proceeds of which is for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the gallant Seventy-ninth who fell at Bull Run. A number of the sterner sex were present, who, doubtless in the hurry and excitement of the day, had left home without any trousers. And the bonnie lasses, were they not there? Indeed were they, with the bloom of the hills and the heather on their cheeks; all in their "bran new goons," looking as pretty and as charming as any Jessie Browns ever did.

A good old-fashioned Scotch reel commenced the festivities of the day. Then followed throwing the heavy hammer, pitching the light hammer, tossing the cable, and many other things that are much more delightful to see done than do yourself. But the funniest thing of the day was the sack race, in which all competitors get into sacks, and in which everybody tumbles down, and in endeavoring to get up tumble down again, causing no end of laughter, and more merriment than it would be safe for anybody who has some respect for his veracity to describe. After the sack race there was leaping, jumping, and the wheelbarrow race, in which all who enter are blindfolded, and go in every direction but the right.

Then the bugle sounded, "Come a' the gither," and the Caledonian Club, accompanied by the guests, marched to the Third-avenue, where the cars were taken. Arriving at Eighth-street, the Club left the cars and marched to the Mercer House, where the prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. During the day, Robertson's Band was in attendance, as also were the Pipers of the Club. It is imagined that the Festival will realize nearly a thousand dollars.

MONEY AND THE WAR.

The English Tories on Our Financial Prospects.

The London *Saturday Review*, appears to be in a most amusing state of perplexity about the financial position of this country, as contrasted with that of England. In a recent article on the Money Market, we find an ungracious acknowledgment that though England is increasingly prosperous, still her public funds persist in remaining at low quotations, while those of this country are buoyant, notwithstanding our projected loan of $500,000,000 and our reverses at Bull Run.

As to the facts here stated, our English cotemporary, contrary to its usual custom when discussing American affairs, is correctly informed, for all the world knows that the credit of our Government never was in a healthier state that at present, while that of England may have slightly declined. So far, then, we agree with the *Review*. But we differ altogether in our method of accounting for this state of things. In discussing the question why the British Government is so circumstanced that "if she wished to borrow money she must do so on unfavorable terms," the writer loses his way in a fog of sophisms and puerilities out of which nothing is distinctly visible except that he is persuaded this deplorable state of things "has nothing in common with commercial or national decay," "is almost exclusively due to the competition of other securities," "and will entail no national inconvenience except in the event which it may be hoped is far distant, of some necessity arising for an increase of the national debt."

Now we believe that the depression of the British funds is due largely to the apprehension that England is very likely soon to need an addition of no inconsiderable magnitude to her already overgrown debt. She is hampered with so many entangling alliances that she must inevitably enter the market soon as a borrower. For the political horizon of Europe, lately so serene, is so no longer. A portentious cloud hangs over the Tuilleries. Every great Power in Europe is arming and all betokening a great war at hand. However unjustly and without foundation, there are those who think they can discern the handwriting on the wall against England. For she has greatly weakened herself by her attachment to the institutions of an effete feudalism. By ages of gross misgovernment she has sapped the foundations of her strength, has oppressed her industrial classes, has almost lost the rich plains of India, and has driven from her bosom during the last 20 years two millions of her Irish subjects. Her funded debt is prodigiously increased and her means of meeting it are not proportionately enlarging. Here lies an important element for the solution of the problem which so puzzles our cotemporary. In the direction we have pointed out must obviously be sought the true cause of the depression in the value of Consols. For the exquisite sensitiveness of capital to influences of this peculiar nature is proverbial.

Having failed in expounding the British side of the question, the *Saturday Review*, as might be anticipated, gets still more bewildered when he casts his eyes across the Atlantic, and tries to explore the financial position of this young, vigorous Republic, whose present struggle in defence of its honor, freedom and national integrity, awaken the hope of oppressed nationalities and enlist the sympathy of the whole civilized world. Being the organ of that unpopular party in Great Britain whose aristocratic bias is the most arrogant, whose politics are the furtherest removed from republicanism, and whose antediluvian ideas are the most closely allied to despotic theories of government, this scholarly journal, which cares much for fine writing and little for logical argument or reliable fact, has naturally regarded with no small complacency the outbreak of our present troubles; for to the superficial observer they seem to be verifying its lugubrious predictions, and harmonizing with its favorite aristocratic prejudices. Hence no European journal has been more malignant and bitter in sarcasm and strictures on this country. In the present case he coldly admits the willingness of the European capitalists to lend us their money, and hastens to account for it by our "eager desire to borrow," and our readiness to enter into the "most onerous engagement" as a guarantee of our honor, solvency and good faith; after which he goes on to discredit the permanency of our National Union, and to hint that repudiation would follow any declaration of war with England. Now every one of these arguments is a fallacy, and each of the insinuations is pointed with falsehood. For who ever heard of a capitalist being eager to lend to people of doubtful credit who are over anxious to borrow. The self-evident absurdity of the positions assumed seems to have been dimly perceived by the writer, for he refers with some *naïveté* to the "large dividends which the American loan would probably secure."

The truth is, European capitalists are the more ready to lend to us because we do not need at present to borrow from them, and because more promising investments can nowhere else be found. Such is the competition in this country for the Treasury Notes now being issued, that foreigners will as yet have less chance than usual for meddling in so eligible a financial operation. The development of modern financial method tends more and more to withdraw all dangerous power over national loans from the great capitalists who formerly controlled them, and to place them in the hands of the masses of the people, to whom the power and control rightfully belong. The characteristic effects of this principle are well seen in the French loan two years ago, for the expenses of the Italian campaign, when although $100,000,000 were asked for by the Government, four times the amount was in the course of a few days subscribed by the people. A still more striking instance has recently occurred in the case of the loan of the same Government for the improvement of railroads, when, $30,000,000 being asked for, the people immediately subscribed for Treasury Bonds to the amount of thirteen times the sum required, the interest guaranteed being in each case somewhat under six per cent. Similarly in England, the late loan for the Indian Government amounted to $25,000,000, and the subscriptions were found to be in excess of $100,000,000. The experience of other countries justifies us, then, in anticipating a like result here. For, as the war for the Union is a popular war, the loan it involves will be equally popular.

It is idle for a clique of European writers to throw discredit on our National securities; for no Government in the world has been more honorable or more prompt in redeeming its pecuniary engagements than the National Government of the United States. And the fires of war are fusing and amalgamating our National element, uniting our people together more closely than ever before. Whatever be the final condition of the seceded section of the Union, it is certain that secession will be made hereafter forever impossible, and that the loyal States are irrevocably identified with the Union, the National Government and the Stars and Stripes.

Moreover, the world has faith in our immense recuperative power; for in this country every man is a producer, and augments the National wealth. We have no privileged orders of society, no class and castes pampered in idleness and bred to luxury and uselessness. Born to work, and habituated to deem work honorable and indolence a disgrace, each citizen both enriches himself and adds to the credit and prosperity of the commonwealth. With our energy, industry, frugality and enterprise, even in a barren country, nothing could prevent our growth, prosperity and power, much less in a land so fertile, so rich, so teeming with abundance as that Providence has given us in which to work out the problems of self-government, human progress and social freedom for the benefit of nations yet unborn.

These views, however, though to capitalists and to the majority of sensible men abroad they are almost as familiar as to ourselves, fail to awaken any response in the class represented by the *Saturday Review*. The truth is, the writers of this political school, though men of ability, learning and culture, are so hopelessly incapable of reasoning correctly on our present position and future prosperity, just because they are devoid of sympathy with liberal institutions. Distrustful of the masses, and profoundly ignorant of the vast resources and safeguards of an infranchised industrious community, they have yet to learn what free men can do and endure to rule themselves, and keep in vigorous action that free Government which, while it is the most beneficent the world ever saw, is the most deeply intrenched in the hearts of those who enjoy its blessings and are intrusted with its preservation for themselves and their posterity.

The Conduct of the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is the invariable experience of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the earth, that the conduct of their wars is, at the outset, distinguished by a long series of the most extraordinary blunders, outrageous in themselves and most disastrous in their consequences; such blunders, in short, as characterized the British campaign in the Crimea, and as have, so far, characterized our conduct of the war of secession.

It is not proposed to recapitulate those blunders; it would, in fact, be impossible to do so, but merely to direct the public mind to the indisputable fact that terrible inefficiency does characterize, almost invariably, the management of Anglo-Saxon warfare, in order that the real fundamental cause of this inefficiency may be discovered and, if possible, removed.

It is believed that this real fundamental cause is indicated with unerring certainty by the efficiency which distinguishes French warfare, as exemplified in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. It is neither want of men, money, courage or integrity, but a habit, for it is believed to be nothing but a habit, which seems to have matured almost into a law, both in England and the United States, of conferring upon inexperienced civilians the most important and responsible naval and military positions.

The French do not call upon tailors to make their boots, nor upon bootmakers to make their coats, nor upon soldiers and sailors to preside in their courts of justice, nor upon lawyers to conduct their naval and military operations. Nor do Anglo-Saxons employ tailors as bootmakers, or bootmakers as tailors, nor do they clothe military and naval officers with the judicial ermine, but, singularly enough, they *do* appoint civilians to the supreme active superintendence and control of their armies and navies. In this country, indeed, the old maxim, "*inter arma silent leges*," might very fairly be construed, "in war all the lawyers become generals." They don't go quite so far as that in England, but they go far enough. The English Secretary of War is almost always a civilian, and it is very seldom that a competent officer has anything to do with the British Naval Department, except to obey its orders; for the consequences, *vide* the Crimean War. Our own Secretaries of War and the Navy entered office with a most plentiful lack of military and naval knowledge; whatever they may have learned since has been at the expense of the honor and interests of the country. That may be their fault, or it may be their misfortune; the result is the same. They accepted the power, and must take the responsibility with it.

If it had been proposed at the commencement of this war to supersede Gen. SCOTT by a Pennsylvania lawyer, however talented, and Flag-officer STEWART by a venerable and respectable old gentleman from Connecticut, however learned, we can easily imagine what a storm of incredulous indignation the absurdity would have produced. But the one is made Secretary of War and the other Secretary of the Navy! That is to say, they are made the superior officers of SCOTT and STEWART, to whom their will is law, upon precisely those matters of which they, the superiors, know nothing, and of which they, the subordinates, know everything that is known. And no one seems to consider *that* an absurdity.

The President is, theoretically, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy: practically, the Secretaries are supreme in their respective departments. They are, emphatically and purely, military officers. The act of Congress defines the duties of the Secretary of the Navy to be "to execute such orders as he shall receive from the President of the United States, relative to the procurement of military stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with the Naval establishment of the United States." The duties of the Secretary of War are defined to be similar, with respect to the Army. It is difficult to perceive why civilians should be charged with such duties. It is difficult to perceive why, when it becomes the duty of the President to increase the Navy by hundreds of ships and thousands of seamen, he should send to Connecticut for an old country gentleman to superintend and direct the construction, armament, equipment and employment of this force. It is difficult to perceive why, when the President is under the necessity of creating an army of 500,000 men, he should send for a prominent Pennsylvania politician to superintend and direct their enlistment, equipment, organization and military operations. These gentlemen must act either upon their own judgment, which is not likely to be worth much on such matters, or upon that of regular officers, in which latter case they degenerate into mere mouthpieces of their own subordinates, and rather than that, a man of any ability will ordinarily prefer to risk a mistake.

Here is the true *fundamental* cause of Crimean and Washingtonian blunders. *The men who are charged with the controlling military and naval power are not competent to fill, with credit to themselves or their country, the position of any one of their subordinates.*

Contrast with this the French system.

The Minister of War is a Marshal of France, and the Minister of Marine is an Admiral.

The most ordinary exercise of common sense shows that efficiency in the one case and inefficiency in the other *must* result, and experience conclusively proves that such *is* the fact.

The marvelous celerity and effectiveness with which the French troops were thrown into and across Italy in 1859, is but one of many proofs of the first proposition. The fate of LYON, dying for the Government which left him to be crushed by the weight of opposing numbers, is but the latest (ah, if it were only the last!) proof of the second.

The remedy is to adopt the French system in this, as we have in so many other military matters. Let our Secretary of War be a General in the Army, our Secretary of the Navy a Flag Officer. Let SCOTT supersede CAMERON, and PAULDING replace WELLES, thus military men will be supreme in military affairs; though subordinate always to the civil power in the person of the President. Does anyone doubt the feeling with which the people would receive the change?

But can this be constitutionally done? It is believed that there is nothing in the Constitution that can in any way be construed to prohibit it. The Secretaryship of War is as entirely a military office as the Quartermaster-Generalship. If you can appoint a Colonel to the one, why not a General to the other position? Let the law officers of the Government decide, and, if it is legal to do so, Mr. LINCOLN will do his country a service that cannot be overestimated, especially at this juncture, by putting a stop to the absurd practice which makes it necessary that the two highest military officers in the gift of the President should be filled by men selected expressly because they do *not* belong to the professions, the most important members of which they are, respectively, about to become.

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

What Shall be Done with the Slaves?

MECHANICSVILLE, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent asks (in good faith) what shall be done with the slaves of our Southern States, if they are suddenly emancipated? He says that a great many would be in favor of that course if they knew what to do with them. As the difficulties of war gather before us, I also hear that question asked by very many who see in emancipation the only chance of peace and permanent union. But to let loose on those whom we so lately called "our Southern brethren" a repetition of "the horrors of St. Domingo," is what none of us feel disposed to do. We feel no disposition to surrender our own race to the knife, to the lust and cupidity of African barbarism. You see we don't know any better than to imagine that emancipation would result in the utter extinction of civilization in the South, because the slaveholders, and those in their interest, have persistently for a half-century told us that such would be the effect of making the negroes free; and they always instance the "horrors of St. Domingo" to show the inevitable result of emancipation. *Now, the fact is not so.* In 1794, Slavery was abolished in St. Domingo by act of the French National Convention. But the negroes did *not* revolt, did *not* rise in insurrection, did *not* murder, rob, and expel the whites from the island, until in 1801, *seven years after their emancipation*, BONAPARTE decreed their reënslavement, and undertook to remand them under the orders of their former masters. And even then, it was only *after* the French had been guilty of the most horrible outrages against the negroes, that they retaliated in kind. Such is the *true* history of the "Horrors of St. Domingo." In this instance, it is very evident that the best thing to have done with the emancipated slaves was *to let them alone*.

On the 1st of August, 1834, 800,000 slaves were set free in the British West Indies by act of Parliament. They were much more numerous than the whites. They were set free at midnight.

They had no houses, no lands, no property of any kind, except the miserable rags in which they were clothed when they became free; no education—but were as entirely imbued with the barbarism of chattlehood, as the four millions of our Southern slaves are.

Now, the result is, they have not revolted, nor made any insurrection; they have acquired a large amount of property—$11,000,000 in the Island of Jamaica alone—they are educating their children; many of the school teachers, and magistrates, and members of the Colonial Assembly, are colored men. The British Government and people consider them peaceable and valuable subjects of the British empire. The experience of the British Government has taught us that the best thing to do with emancipated slaves was *to let them alone*.

A few years ago, (for I have not the data,) the slaves of the Danish West India Island of Santa Cruz, twenty-five thousand in number, rose in revolt and took their liberty. The whites in the island were three thousand. If the assumptions of our "Southern brethren" are correct, of course, there was terrible butchery and dreadful outrage; but the facts were not so. *There was no bloodshed.* The Danish Government has concluded *to let them alone*, and they are free to-day.

But what shall we do with the slaves of the model Republic? Allow me to ask what would the South do without them? Do they not make four millions of bales of cotton, four hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar, tobacco for the world, and nearly all the rice we use? They have no independent fortunes to fall back on; they have got to work for their living or starve. In the West Indies they may be lazy if they choose, (which they do not,) in a climate only from 6° to 18° north of the equator, and live on the banana and other products of their gardens, but in the chills and frosts between the latitudes of 30° and 36°, in which the great majority of the slaves live, they have got to have corn, and potatoes, and pork, and woolen clothes. They will want more of each of them than they get now, and will have to work to get them. If Slavery could have been abolished peacefully, it would scarcely have created a ripple on the ocean of commerce.

One word now. How many there are who fear an irruption of emancipated slaves into the labor market of the North. How idle is this expectation! The South needs all the labor she can get; the North has a surplus. In the North the negro is out of his latitude; in the South at home. In the event of emancipation, ten years would not elapse before a colored person would be an uncommon sight among us.

South Carolina and Louisiana have within a few years passed severe and iniquitous laws, avowedly to prevent negroes from getting rich, and to drive those who were rich from the State. Gen. FREMONT was born in Charleston, in South Carolina, and is quite well acquainted with the negro character in the South; yet, from his recent action in Missouri, he does not seem very much shocked at the idea of negroes participating in the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Respectfully,

J. B. LYON.

What Peace Means To-day.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It means the severance of our country into two or more parts, and the blotting out of the United States as they have hitherto existed from the world's map forevermore.

It means the surrender of the Capital of our country to the rebels.

It means the surrender of Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky, against their will and choice, to the new slave empire.

It means the surrender, against her will, of Missouri, the geographical heart of the North, the highway to Kansas, the Far West, and the States of the Pacific.

It means the surrender of the Lower Mississippi, and with it New-Orleans, the shipping port for our Western products, and the consequent virtual shutting up of that artery of our commerce.

It means the surrender of at least the greater part of our Territories.

It means a probable total exclusion from all Southern ports of our shipping, except for coastwise cargoes, and the consequent permanent ruin of our shipping merchants, and the corresponding aggrandizement of the European ship-owners.

It means a compact to catch and return all the runaway slaves for their (and our) Southern masters.

It means a duty on all our manufactures equal at least to that imposed on European manufactures, bringing the pauper labor of Europe into direct competition with that of our own artisans, and encouraging the production at the South of many articles now supplied by us. (Connecticut peace-at-any-price manufacturers, please take notice.)

It means a large standing Army, with a permanent tax upon our industry, in some shape, adequate to its support.

It means an array of Custom-houses and an army of Customs' officers, stretching along our Southern frontier from the Atlantic Ocean to Kansas, inclusive, with the expense necessarily incident thereto.

It means the degradation of the whole North and the utter contempt of the whole civilized world for a people who will see their Government and their country broken to pieces without a manly struggle to preserve them.

And it means Southern arrogance, tenfold intensified, and an ever-increasing disregard of the rights of the North, involving either a great future life-and-death struggle with the South, or our own abject submission to every possible insult and injury.

MARSHFIELD.

The Battle Near Springfield.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The facts are gradually coming out in regard to the recent great battle near Springfield, and which proves it to have been one of the most brilliant actions ever fought. Among these facts I am satisfied to record the following:

1. That the Union forces were *under* rather than over five thousand, while the Confederates numbered over twenty thousand.

2. That these odds were understood by our gallant boys when they made the attack, showing a courage of the rarest order.

3. That the fight *saved our little Army*; as it is now conceded that a retreat without first disabling and intimidating the enemy, would have resulted in the capture of our force, including the splendid baggage train saved.

4. That the reinforcements prayed for by LYON for weeks, would have enabled him to *destroy* the Army of MCCULLOCH and PRICE. That such reinforcements were not furnished, ought, of itself, to cost Secretary CAMERON his position. Had his office been filled by the right man, LYON would have had all the troops and stores he needed, and would probably have been still active.

5. That the palm for courage, where all did so well, rightly belongs to the Kansas men, they having held, without flinching, the position of most peril, and having, as the reports show, sustained the most loss, with the exception of the Missouri First. The Iowa First did well, but the heroes of Kansas did better, and the country should know it. The word decimate does not describe their loss. Some companies lost over half their number, and the loss of the Kansas First Regiment was nearly *three hundred*, out of little more than twice that number which went into action. Major STURGIS, of the Regular Army, says, "If I wanted to storm hell I would take Kansas troops!"

6. That nobody in Missouri has any doubts now on the "relative manhood" question; if any one else has he is hereby referred to Gen. BEN MCCULLOCH, who is himself too much of a soldier to deny to his enemies the credit which baser minds seem disposed to do. So far as national glory and disgrace attach to the character of our men, Wilson's Creek has more than atoned for Bull Run.

Finally, in the anxious watch for events near Washington, the Press and the Public have not given to this splendid action the attention and credit it merits. It was the Thermopylæ of the war, fought in the same spirit, with the same courage, for the same purpose, and whoever may be the MILTIADES of the war, LYON is its LEONIDAS.

J. M. W.

The Woman's Central Relief Association.

RECEIPTS OF GIFTS FOR THE ARMY.

The Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 Third-avenue, Cooper Union, acknowledge the receipt of the following gifts for the use of the Army, from the 15th of August to the end of the month:

Female Benevolent Society of Troy, Morris County, N. J.—33 hospital shirts, 31 drawers, 30 sheets, 61 pillow-cases, 60 flannel bandages, 49 towels, 10 handkerchiefs, 6½ pounds lint. *Utica*—76 bottles wine, 72 jars jellies and preserves, 16 bottles raspberry vinegar, 2 bottles porter, 5 bottles syrup, 2 bottles catsup. *Sewing Society, New-Hartford*—14 sheets, 16 hospital shirts, 1 flannel wrapper, 13 handkerchiefs, 18 pillow-cases, 37 towels, 11 pairs socks, 16 flannel bandages, 5 miscellaneous. *Mrs. G. N. Lawrence*—4 flannel shirts. *Mrs. Van Sickle*—8 flannel bandages. *Mrs. Heckscher*—10 hospital shirts. *Mrs. F. W. R.*—32 drawers. *Bay Ridge, Long Island*—13 shirts, 22 handkerchiefs, 11 sheets, 14 pillow-cases, 13 drawers, 13 wrappers, 12 miscellaneous. *Ladies' Relief Association, Cherry Valley*—83 sheets and pillow-cases, 52 shirts and drawers, 9 pair socks, 20 handkerchiefs, 14 wrappers, 50 havelocks, 15 miscellaneous. *Sag Harbor*—12 flannel shirts, 6 flannel wrappers, 72 towels, 12 sheets, 48 shirts and drawers, 24 eye-shades, 12 pillow-cases, mosquito netting. *Unknown, Brooklyn*—12 sheets, 6 pillow-cases, 9 shirts, 1 drawer. *Mr. Conger, Woldberg*—3 boxes jelly and jam. *Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island*—39 shirts, 33 drawers, 23 handkerchiefs, 5 pillows, 2 sheets. *Seneca Falls*—1 box jellies and wines, 98 sheets and pillow-cases, 39 shirts and drawers, 27 towels, 9 pairs socks, 5 handkerchiefs, 3 wrappers, 1 pair slippers, 1 bed-tick, 5 pillow-ticks, 14 miscellaneous. *Ladies' Association of Hastings on Hudson*—8 flannel shirts, 1 pair of drawers, dried herbs. *Mrs. Henry Welles and Mrs. Y. H. Welles, Aurora*—33 pairs drawers, 2 Arab night-gowns, old linen and bandages. *Ladies' Association, Nassau, N. Y.*—79 sheets and pillow-cases, 109 shirts and drawers, 18 bed-ticks, 19 pillow-ticks, 66 towels, 72 handkerchiefs, 75 pairs socks, 4 dozen castile soap, 240 packages corn-starch, 1 box vermicelli, 1 volume American Tract Society, 7 volumes *Seaman's Friend*, 248 tracts, 2 miscellaneous. *Mrs. R. B. Minturn*—3 boxes books. *Mrs. Campbell*—10 hospital shirts. *Ladies' Union Association, Society Library, New-York*—50 bed-ticks. *Ladies' and New-York Mills of Oneida County*—70 shirts, 16 towels, 15 rolls batting, 68 bandages. *Newport, Herkimer Co.*—48 shirts and drawers, 78 sheets and pillow-cases, 43 towels, 5 handkerchiefs, 8 pairs socks, lint and bandages, 60 miscellaneous, 4 packages, dried fruit, 1 jar jelly. *Mrs. F. C. Robbins, Oakland*—43 hospital shirts, 30 pairs drawers, 7 wrappers, 42 flannel bandages. *A Friend*—27 hospital shirts, 12 drawers. *Mrs. E. Caldwell*—15 hospital shirts. *Mrs. Forbes*—4 flannel shirts. *Miss R. and G. Bloede, Brooklyn*——. *Ladies' Relief Association, Chittenango, Madison Co.*—64 sheets and pillow-cases, 56 hospital shirts, 67 hospital drawers, 15 wrappers, 18 flannel bandages, 77 towels, 41 pair socks, 25 handkerchiefs, 2 pair drawers, 46 convalescent shirts, 5 miscellaneous. *Ladies of the Several Episcopal Churches in Buffalo*—26 wrappers, 151 shirts, 52 flannel shirts, 50 drawers, 60 handkerchiefs, 48 pairs socks, 28 sheets, 63 pillow-cases, 60 towels, 142 bandages, old linen and cotton, 6 boxes jellies, &c., jams and wines. *Ridgefield, Conn., through F. A. Rockwell*—1 dozen blackberry wine, 73 shirts and drawers, 98 sheets and pillow-cases. *Rensselaerville, Albany Co.*—22 shirts, 7 flannel shirts, 14 drawers, 37 sheets, 54 pillow-cases, 15 towels, 8 handkerchiefs, 2 pairs slippers, 10 pairs socks, 14 eye-shades, 7 wrappers, 12 pillow-cases, 7 bottles wine, 8 dried fruit, 1 jar jelly, 36 miscellaneous. *Miss Helen Smith, Sharon, Conn.*—19 sheets and pillow-cases, 35 shirts and drawers. *Aurora*—12 flannel shirts, 1 package lint. *Niagara Falls*—153 shirts and drawers, 204 sheets and pillow-cases, 20 handkerchiefs, 6 pairs socks, 170 towels, 2 boxes edibles, 2 bags dried apples, 10 packages corn starch, &c., 3 pounds castile soap, 3 pairs slippers, wine, brandy, preserves, whisky, &c. *Soldiers' Aid Society, Rye & Portchester*—154 hospital shirts and drawers, 16 flannel drawers, 18 flannel shirts, 85 handkerchiefs, 30 Havelocks, 38 sheets, Church journals, 6 miscellaneous. *Mrs. Mary Parrot, Cold Spring, N. Y.*—17 shirts, 8 pairs drawers, 3 Havelocks, old linen. *Mrs. Turnbull*—13 hospital shirts. *Soldiers' Aid Society, Rye & Portchester*—25 jars current jelly, 1 box jelly, 2 jars tamarinds. *Morris, Otsego County*—20 flannel shirts, 12 hospital shirts and drawers, 11 pairs socks. *Relief Association, Orange, N. J.*—157 sheets and pillow-cases, 60 hospital shirts and drawers, 10 flannel bandages, 18 shirts, 1 box jelly. *Ladies' Aid Society, Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y.*—76 sheets and pillow-cases, 45 shirts and drawers, 8 towels, 16 handkerchiefs, 10 wrappers, 12 eye shades, 8 slippers, 23 pairs socks, 6 miscellaneous. *Ladies' Patriotic Society, South Norwalk, Conn.*—23 hospital shirts, 18 pairs drawers, 20 sheets and pillow-cases, 26 towels, 14 flannel shirts, 3 pairs socks, 1 coffee-pot, a pound of tea. *Trumansburgh, Tompkins County, N. Y.*—29 shirts, 29 pillow-cases, 7 wrappers, 37 pairs drawers, 10 pairs socks, 151 towels, 3 quarts jelly, 58 pounds dried fruit, ¼ barrel oil-meal for poultices. *Glen Cove*—32 hospital shirts and drawers, 19 sheets, 22 towels, 7 flannel shirts, 5 pairs socks, 27 Havelocks, 12 handkerchiefs. *Palmyra, Mrs. M. H. Flower*—13 shirts, 11 drawers, 6 wrappers, 14 pairs socks, 4 sheets, 6 handkerchiefs, 4 pairs slippers, 4 packages corn starch, &c., 2 jars jelly, 2 dried fruits. *Ladies' Equinnock Aid Society, Wayne County, Penn.*—16 pairs hospital drawers. *Box unknown from whence*—6 shirts, 4 drawers, 11 wrappers, 13 bedticks, 6 pillow-cases, 51 pillow-ticks, 2 bandages. *King's Ferry, Cayuga Co.*—12 shirts. *West Schuyler*—21 bedticks, 21 pillow-cases, 41 sheets and pillow-cases, 72 towels, 33 shirts and drawers, 14 handkerchiefs, 15 socks, 144 compress bandages and lint, 2 bed-quilts, dried fruits. *Miss Higgins*—12 flannel bandages. *Ladies' Patriotic Relief Association, Eighth Ward, Brooklyn*—70 Havelocks. *Enfield, Tompkins Co.*—38 sheets, 45 pillow-cases, 7 drawers, 11 socks, jelly, jam, old linen. *Mrs. A. H. Jr.*—10 hospital shirts. *Relief Association, Greene, Chenango Co.*—38 sheets, 58 pillow-cases, 29 wrappers, 42 towels, 23 handkerchiefs, 23 socks, 142 shirts and drawers, 17 miscellaneous. *Ladies of East Varick, Seneca Co.*—5 hospital shirts, 22 towels, 46 pillow-cases, 2 handkerchiefs, 5 shirts, 1 bag crackers, 10 packages corn-starch, 5 packages soap, dried fruit, 7 miscellaneous. *Mrs. A. M. Bruen, Scarsdale*—42 flannel shirts, 12 cans jelly. *Groton, N. Y.*—54 shirts and drawers, 62 sheets and pillow-cases, 5 socks, 26 towels, 6 packages dried fruit, 5 jars preserves, tea, sugar, crackers and miscellaneous. *Mrs. Dunning, Washington-square*—1 barrel oatmeal. *Young People of Grand Haven, Mich.*—26 shirts and drawers, 6 wrappers, 4 slippers, 21 sheets and pillow-cases, 3 towels, 591 yards bandages, 8 miscellaneous. *Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co.*—106 towels, 98 Havelocks. *Baptist Sewing Society, Summer Hill*—33 sheets and pillow-cases, 18 pillow-ticks, 4? towels, 15 socks, 18 shirts and drawers, 1 wrapper, bandages, tape. *Methodist Society, Greene City*—14 sheets and pillow-cases, 3 shirts, 15 towels, 1 pair slippers, 34 bandages, 1 box lint, 2 quilts, dried fruit, &c. *Clinton-street, Brooklyn*—6 shirts and drawers, 4 socks, 9 handkerchiefs and old linen. *Elizabeth, N. J.*—24 wrappers, 31 shirts, 51 drawers, 76 sheets and pillow-cases, 34 towels, 42 handkerchiefs, 36 slippers. *Cranberry Creek, Fulton Co.*—18 shirts and drawers, 15 sheets and pillow-cases, 10 socks, 4 wrappers, 2 bed-ticks, 81 Havelocks, 1 pillow-tick, 7 miscellaneous. *Cotuit Port, Mass.*—95 hospital shirts. *Morristown, St. Lawrence Co.*—25 shirts, 24 drawers, 16 sheets and pillow-cases, 6 wrappers, 2 socks. *Putnam's Magazine, Albion*, books, &c. *Ladies' Relief Society, Thirtieth-street Methodist Church, New-York*—12 hospital shirts, 18 flannel drawers. *Julia L. James, Cold Spring, N. Y.*—1 box old linen. *Mrs. E. M. Clark, Niagara Falls*—5 bottles wine, 2 bottles pickles, 2 jars jelly, 2 packages corn starch, 4 towels. *Mrs. S. B. Smith, Brooklyn*—12 mosquito bars. *Nineteenth-street Synagogue, New-York*—11 sheets and pillow-cases, 18 hospital shirts and drawers, 18 socks, 12 towels. *Ladies of Bernville, N. Y.*—10 wrappers, 31 shirts and drawers, 12 socks, 21 towels, 10 compresses, 5 pounds lint, 33 rolls adhesive plaster, 174 bandages, 2 packages corn starch. *Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y.*—43 shirts and drawers, 21 wrappers, 40 sheets and pillow-cases, 1 bag barley, 3 miscellaneous. *Meredith, Delaware Co.*—72 shirts and drawers, 31 sheets and pillow-cases, 31 towels, 2 wrappers, 4 bed-ticks, 8 pillow-ticks, 4 socks. *Mrs. Robbins and Mrs. Richard*—20 flannel bandages, 2 packages lint, tracts, &c. *Girls' Ward School No. 52, Tubby Hook*—7 hospital drawers, 10 hospital shirts. *Genesee County, N. Y.*—66 sheets, 82 pillow-cases, 12 hospital shirts, 60 convalescent shirts, 4 socks, 55 towels, 3 handkerchiefs, linen bandages, 4 flannel shirts, 6½ yards flannel, 5 wrappers, 10 miscellaneous, 2 papers groats, 15 jars jelly, 3 books, 5 bottles syrup, 4 pounds castile soap, dried fruit. *Canaan Four Corners*—42 sheets and pillow-cases, 35 shirts and drawers, 10 Havelocks, 23 towels, old linen, 7 bags herbs and dried leaves. *A Friend*—6 hospital shirts, 8 pillow-cases. *Mrs. Barrington, New-York*—14 hospital drawers, 3 wrappers, old linen. *A Friend*—6 Havelocks. *Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, New-York*—6 Havelocks, 36 handkerchiefs. *A Lady, through Mr. Wm. Hicks*—87 handkerchiefs, 5 towels. *Miss B. E. Davey*—6 hospital drawers, 6 hospital shirts, 1 box linen and lint. *From Amsterdam*—1 barrel, with 26 towels, 29 pillow-cases, 12 sheets, bandages and old linen. *A Friend*—6 hospital shirts, 1 package lint.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We are happy to announce the appointment by Secretary CAMERON, of our townsman, THOMAS H. CANFIELD, to the responsible position of Assistant Manager of the Railways now run by the United States Government. The Government, it is well known, has now under its immediate charge, such railroads and telegraph lines as are upon doubtful territory, requiring Government aid and protection, and where there is danger of the enemy interrupting the communication. At present it has under its control the roads from Washington to Baltimore and Annapolis, and some in Virginia. The Assistant Secretary of War, Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, is *ex-officio* Manager of these roads, but the active duties of this very responsible position are discharged principally by Assistant Manager CANFIELD, as Col. SCOTT's arduous duties in the War Office are about all he can conveniently attend to.

We are sure the Government could not have selected a better man for this position than Mr. CANFIELD. His long experience in the general transportation and forwarding business as well as his immediate connection with New-England railroads for the last ten years fit him particularly for the important business of his office and will greatly enable him to be of invaluable service to the Government. Mr. CANFIELD entered upon the duties of his position some two weeks since and by his energy in forwarding the large number of troops daily pouring into Washington, is fast earning golden opinions from all connected with the War Department.—*Burlington (Vt.) Times.*

LAW REPORTS.

Col. Latson's Case Finally Adjudicated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry Farrington vs. *John W. Latson.*—This case, which has excited considerable attention in and around the Court-room for the last two weeks, is at last passed upon judicially. It will be remembered that Col. Latson, claiming to be acting under authority of Government in the work of raising a cavalry regiment, commenced operations some two months since and formed a camp at Elm Park, Staten Island, for the purpose of drilling his recruits. Henry Farrington, whom the defendant claims as a regularly enlisted and sworn recruit, being, as alleged, guilty of some breach of discipline, was confined in the guard-house by order of the Colonel. On obtaining his liberty he commenced an action against Latson for false imprisonment, with an order of arrest. While Latson was in the City on some business connected with his regiment, he was arrested by the Sheriff on this order, and locked up in the Tombs, where he remained in the custody of the Sheriff for upwards of a week. A motion now comes up to vacate the order of arrest, on the ground that Farrington was a recruit and subject to military discipline for any infraction of duty, while on the part of plaintiff it is urged that he never enlisted and never was sworn into the service.

By the Court—The motion to discharge the order is granted, without costs to either party, on condition that defendant stipulates not to bring an action.

Religious Controversy among the Colored People.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

Titus vs. *Boys et als.*—This was an action of libel brought by the plaintiff, who was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, against the other colored gentlemen who compose the Board, because of a certain resolution which they passed expelling him from their midst on account of actions of his, as alleged, detrimental to the character and interests of the very respectable religious body which they represent. It is remarkable how prone Sambo is to stand upon his dignity and be quarrelsome, especially when Sambo has anything to do with church Government. Horace probably had a prophetic view of this trait when, in speaking of slanderers, he remarks, "*Hic niger est, hunc tu Romane caveto.*" The defendants in this case demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not set forth the libelous resolution by which Mr. Titus' social position had been affected. Judge MAYNARD sustained the demurrer, and allowed the plaintiff to amend on paying $5 costs. C. E. Whitehead and E. Randolph Robinson in support of demurrer; Mr. Gilbert against.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

M. L. Seymour et als. vs. *Rudolph Lexow.*—Reference to A. D. Ditmears, Esq., to take proof relating to the service of the summons and report his opinion.

James W. Wetherell vs. *Henry C. Bowen.*—Motion denied without costs.

William Watt et al. vs. *The Same.*—Motion denied without costs.

George R. Chollwel vs. *Frederick Belton.*—Motion granted.

John P. Treadwell vs. *The same.*—Motion granted.

Napoleon B. Kuckuck vs. *William A. Mills.*—Motion granted.

Amelia M. Robinson vs. *Robert F. Robinson.*—Motion to punish for contempt denied, with leave to renew.

Jane Norton vs. *Alfred A. Boernham.*—Motion granted.

Savings Bank, of Wheeling, vs. *Alexander M. Handler.*—Motion to set aside attachment granted.

George Bamer vs. *David Ryan.*—Motion granted.

Alexander Handley vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted.

William F. Van Wagener vs. *George W. Gashire.*—Motion denied.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*George Ellis* vs. *James C. Derby.*—Motion for receiver and injunction must be granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Kerr* vs. *McCormick.*—Reference ordered to Malcolm Campbell, Esq., to hear and determine.

Boyle vs. *Lyon.*—Attachment ordered against defendant, Lyon. Bailable in $500.

Ferdon vs. *Van Houten.*—Attachment ordered. Bailable in $200.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 5, 1861.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Reg	89	9	Corn Exchange Bk.	75
48,000	do	89½	5	St. Nicholas Bank	60
37,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	90	20	Park Bank	88
3,000	U. S. 6s, '65	87	10	Del. & Hud. Can. C.	85¼
7,000	do	87¼	100	do	85½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74.Coup	80	14	do	86
14,000	do	79¾	60	Pacific M. S. Co	77
6,550	Treas.6℘c.TwoY.	98¼	50	do	77¾
3,000	do	98½	10	N. Jer. Cen. R	111
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	92	100	N. Y. Cen. R	73¾
6,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '62	92½	100	do	73¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '70	82½	10	Erie R. Preferred	47¾
3,000	do	82¼	200	Reading R.	35¾
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43	50	do	35¾
4,500	Va. St. 6s	54½	100	Mich. Cen. R. s30	41½
5,000	N. C. State 6s	62	20	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	14
91,000	Mo. State 6s	43¾	100	do	13¾
5,000	do	43½	100	Ill. C. R. scrip b10	65
10,000	do s30	43½	100	do	65
1,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Jos. R	47½	50	Gal. & Chi. R. s30	67¼
12,000	La. State 6s	55	100	do	68¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100¾	575	Clev. & Tol. R.	29¼
5,000	Erie 2d M.Ex.1879	98¾	1050	do	29¾
12,000	M. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st M. skg. f. Con. Bds.	97	200	do b30	29¾
2,000	Mich. S. 1st M. B.	83	500	do	30
1,000	Nor. In. 1st M.	81½	50	Chi. & R. I. Rd. s10	42¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	92¼	100	do	42¾
2,000	do	92½	50	do	42¾
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M.	60	325	do b60	42½
2,000	L.E.&W.1st M. b.	61	50	do	42¼
1,000	N. J. C. 1st M.	103	200	do	42¼
10	Merchants' Bank	83	100	do s10	42⅝
100	do	83	80	Ch. Bur. & Quin. R.	61
5	Bank of America	83	37	M. & P. DuChien R.	15
			12	M. & P. DuC.2d pfd.	46

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '65	87½	50	Am. Ex. Bank	77
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	89½	75	Bank of America	95
5,500	Treas. 6 ℘c. 2 Year	98¾	60	Pacific M. S. Co.	77¾
9,000	Treas. 12 ℘ c.	100¾	100	N. Y. Central R. b60	73½
1,000	Kentucky 6s	74¾	100	Reading Railroad	35¾
8,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44	100	Mich. Cen. Rd.	42¼
32,000	Missouri State 6s	43½	100	M. S. & N. I. Rd.	13¾
15,000	do b30	43¾	50	do	14
3,000	Cal. State 7s	77½	100	Mich So.& N.I.G.S.	29
2,000	Virginia State 6s	54½	50	Clev., Col. & Cin.	95
2,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s. '75	101	300	Clev. & Tol. R. b30	29¾
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	103	500	do	29¾
15,000	Mich. Cen. 1st M.	97	100	do	30¾
3,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	83¼	275	Chi. & R. I. R.	43¼
250	Phenix Bank	85	50	do b30	43¾

THURSDAY, Sept. 5—P. M.

The subscriptions to the National Loan were divided to-day between the Sub-Treasury and the Associated Banks, in order to relieve the labor of the former. The subscriptions at and reported to the Sub-Treasury to the hour of 3 o'clock were about $450,000, but as a number of the Banks will not send in their lists till to-morrow morning, the actual total subscribed for to-day is not yet known. We are given to understand that the Secretary will allow the option of paying in the subscriptions by installments, to parties who prefer it—thus, 10 ℘ cent. as earnest money, and the remaining 90 ℘ cent. in three equal installments of 20, 40@60 days from the date of subscription. This will probably be availed of only by parties who desire to subscribe heavily, either on their own account or for correspondents in Europe to be consulted as to the time of paying in the Money.

The market for Money to-day is very quiet, at the previous rates of 5@6 ℘ cent. at call, and 6@7 ℘ cent. for discounts. The Exchange rates for Saturday's mail are the same as for the Boston steamer, with no important business thus far accomplished. The Bankers are asking 107½@107¾ on London, and Merchant bills on England range from 106½ to 107½ ℘ cent.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPT. 1, 1861.

Loans.	Annual Interest.	When Redeemable.
$2,883,364 11	$173,001 85	Dec. 31, 1862.
9,415,250 00	564,915 01	Jan. 1, 1868.
8,908,341 88	534,500 50	July 1, 1868.
7,022,000 00	351,100 00	Jan. 1, 1871.
20,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	Jan. 1, 1874.
18,415,000 00	1,104,900 00	Jan. 1, 1881.
3,461,000 00	173,050 00	Jan. 1, 1885.
112,092 50	......	On demand.
$70,217,048 50	$3,901,467 35	
Treas. Notes.	**An. Interest.**	**When Due.**
$1,445,300	$97,506 74	All past due.
9,933,950	1,116,534 00	Dec. '61, & Jan. '62.
16,850,100	1,085,909 00	April to Aug., 1862.
10,000,000	98,030 14	September, 1861.
2,090,300	20,093 00	Sept. and Oct. 1861.
15,000,000	3,285,000 00	July and Aug., 1864.
630,850	136,263 60	July and Aug., 1864.
$55,950,500	$5,840,746 49	

Loans..	$70,217,048 50	An. interest	$3,901,467 35
Treasury notes.	55,950,500 00		5,840,746 49
Total....	$126,167,548 50		$9,742,213 84

The foregoing figures are derived from a semi-official memorandum read by the Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, at a meeting of the Bankers and other capitalists of Philadelphia. This interview related mainly to the 7.30 ℘ cent. National Loan. Mr. CHASE stated fully and frankly the purposes and prospects of the Administration, and pointed with much confidence to the resources of the country in connection with the will and ability of the Government to speedily and successfully end the present rebellion.

The Stock Market to-day was firm through both sessions of the Exchange Board, under large sales of National and State Stocks, and the Western Railway shares. A further advance in prices was quite general, and speculation quite spirited on Missouris, Galena, Toledo and Rock Island, with a disposition at the Second Board to extend the circle of the active Western Stocks to the Michigan roads and Illinois Central. The principal New-York stocks, Central and Erie, were steady through the day and ultimately closed firm, although the effort was continued to depress their advance with the remainder of the market, on the ground of competition in business between the two lines referred to yesterday. This influence would seem to be about played out, and both Stocks resist it with much more firmness than the parties who sold them down some days ago in the expectation that actual holders would be made nervous by it. The Sales of State and National Stocks amounted to $350,000. Late in the afternoon the Railway Shares left off firm, with an additional rise in Illinois Central, about as follows:

Central	73½	Missouris	43¾
Erie	24¾	Tennessees	44
Illinois Central	66¼	U. S. Coupons, 1881	90¾
Galena	68½	Treasury Notes, 1863	98¾
Rock Island	43½	Pacific Mail	77¾
Toledo	30¼	Reading	35¾

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares; showing a general improvement.

New-York	81	Chatham	80
Manhattan	110	Bank of N. America	75
Merchants'	83	Hanover	60
Mechanics'	86	Metropolitan	81
America	93	Market	79
City	106	Shoe & Leather	78
Phenix	82	Corn Exchange	75
Butchers & Drovers'	100	Continental	65
National	82	St. Nicholas	60
Seventh Ward	110	Marine	60
State of New-York	76	Commonwealth	60
Commerce	77	New-York County	80
Broadway	108	Importers' & Traders'	77
American Exchange	76	Park	88

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	Mich.So.&N.In.s.f.7℘c.	74¾
N.Y.C. 6s subscription	88	Pacific R.7℘c.g'd by Mo.	35
N. Y. Cent. sevens,'64	100¾	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	92¼
Erie firsts, '68	103¾	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ℘ c.	60
Erie seconds, '59	98½	L.C.& Mil.L.Gt.Bonds	10¼
Erie seconds extended	98¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie thirds, '83	84	C.&N.W.firsts.2d series	39
Erie fourths, '80	68	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15¾
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Han. & St. Joseph	28
Hudson thirds, '75	79	N. J. Central firsts	103¾
Hudson convertibles '67	70	N. J. Central seconds	100
Harlem firsts, '69-73	92½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	97
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95½
Clev., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c.	91¾	Chi. & Rock. I. firsts	91
M. Cent. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	97	L.Erie & Wabash firsts	60¼
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	83½	L. Erie & W. seconds	25
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	60	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	98¾
Mich. So. 7 ℘. c. as. bs.	51	Del. L. & W. seconds	86
N. Indiana firsts	81¼	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	73

The Western road returns for August, though comparing with a heavy month's business last season, and wanting the usual help of the Summer pleasure travel, came in better than was generally looked for. The freights into Chicago are fully up to the last season. Indeed, on the Illinois Central the last week in August was the heaviest in freight in the history of the line.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad shows a gain of $4,500 the fourth week of August. The whole month foots up:

August, 1861	$119,395
August, 1860	133,455
Decrease	$14,063

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned in August:

August, 1861	$60,928
August, 1860	65,910
Decrease	$4,982

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamers *Teutonia* and *Glasgow*, Saturday, Sept. 7. Mails close 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107¾ ℘ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¾ ℘ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 33¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 30c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℘ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℘ marc banco	35¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℘ florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℘ rix dollar	77c.

Annexed is the Specie List

BY THE GLASGOW.

Nesmith & Sons	£1,000	Brown Bros. & Co.	226 sovs.

BY THE ETNA, BROUGHT BY THE GLASGOW.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$1,000	W. Fellows	1,891 sovs.
Wm. Little	2,500	John G. Dale	£410
Brigham & Parsons	8,093 sovs.	N. W. Hoyt & Co.	200
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	815 sovs.	Hawley & Howe	250
		Mercantile Bank	2,500
		J. F. Freeman & Co.	250

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Chronicle* states that a visit is expected on the 10th inst., in that city, from a Committee of bondholders of the Alleghany County and Pittsburgh City Bonds, with a view of arranging some compromise in relation to those bonds. The *Chronicle* thinks that while no effectual legal resistance can be made to their payment, it is equally clear that the full amount can never be collected. It says:

"If a proper spirit is manifested at this meeting more may be done in an hour for the settlement of the whole thing than the Supreme Court, with its writs of *mandamus* and fines for contempt, could effect in years. The basis of an arrangement may be agreed upon alike beneficial and satisfactory to all, and though it would be absurd at a time like this to think of levying a railroad tax, preliminary steps to this end might be taken, and a stop put to these harassing and expensive suits with which the city and county authorities have too long been troubled."

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Aug. 23 to 31:

	1860	1861	
Freights.....	$57,460 63	$48,082 36	Dec..$9,378 27
Passengers..	8,795 72	7,747 05	Dec.. 1,048 67
Mails, &c...	1,630 52	1,100 00	Dec.. 530 52
Total....	$67,886 87	$56 929 41	$10,957 46

Corrected earnings for the previous month..$145,389 19
Whole month of August, 1860..............$166,540 84
Whole month of August, 1861..............144,705 57
Decrease..................................$21,835 27

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State 5s, 74; Reading Railroad, 17½; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 12,790 bbls. Flour, 340 bbls. Corn Meal, 81,250 bushels Wheat, 86,656 bushels Corn, 20,038 bushels Oats, 688 pkgs. Provisions, and 270 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 35 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active request, and 3,200 bags have been disposed of since our last, at 13c.@15c., chiefly 14½c.@15c., ⅌ ℔., usual terms. Sales of other kinds have been confined to 120 bags Maracaibo, at 14c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in good request, at buoyant prices. Sales 2,800 bales, on a basis of 22c.@22½c. for Middling Uplands, ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal demand to-day has been from export buyers, and for extra State Flour, which is very scarce and decidedly firmer, closing with little, if any, obtainable at less than $4 70@$4 75 ⅌ bbl. A pretty fair inquiry also prevails for shipping brands of extra Ohio, which are advancing. Medium and high grades, however, are dull, lower, and irregular, being in very limited request. The supply of superfine Flour is light and holders are very firm, but the demand is not active. Sales, 15,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 35@$4 40, poor to choice extra State, at $4 65@$5, mainly at $4 65@$4 80, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, at $4 55@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 60@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$5 00; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State........................	$4 35	@$4 40
Extra State............................	4 65	@ 5 00
Superfine Western......................	4 30	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois....	4 55	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan............	4 65	@ 5 60
Inferior Extra Ohio....................	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands...............	5 20	@ 6 10
Fancy Genesee..........................	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee..........................	5 15	@ 6 60
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri......	4 80	@ 6 60

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales 700 bbls., at $5@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$8 75 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues unchanged. Rye Flour is in request at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, chiefly for export, and prices of sound Spring and Red Winter have favored sellers. The receipts have been moderate, and the supply of prime has been inadequate to the wants of buyers. White Wheat has been rather more sought after by millers, and desirable lots have been quoted firm. The reported sales reach 146,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Canadian, on private terms; Amber Western Winter, $1 18; White Western, inferior to very choice at $1 20@$1 31; Red Western (Winter) at $1 12@$1 17, chiefly at $1 14@$1 17; damaged do., at $1 08@$1 10; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 09@$1 10½; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 95c.@$1 08½; Racine Spring at $1 04@$1 05; Chicago Spring, 98c.@$1 03; Red State, $1 12@$1 15; new White Kentucky, at $1 20@$1 30, and new Red Delaware at $1 20, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in light supply and active demand at firmer prices; sales, 104,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 47c.@50c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 46c.@46½c. for damaged do.; 51c. @55c. for Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at 25c.@29c.; Western at 34½c.@35c., and State at 33½c.@34c., ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley are neglected and nomal.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Buffalo, in August:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls......	127,609	147,227	215,195
Wheat, bushels..	660,506	2,295,451	3,061,632
Corn, bushels....	544,882	2,130,081	3,029,857
Oats, bushels....	128,586	224,922	274,290
Barley, bushels..	7,269	44	1,307
Rye, bushels.....	8,001	18,961	30,305
Tots., Grain, bu	1,349,324	4,669,462	6,397,461

And from the opening of navigation to Aug. 31, in the years

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls......	643,535	535,280	1,009,803
Wheat, bushels.	1,970,546	4,918,311	11,555,752
Corn, bushels...	2,103,834	8,679,421	10,486,445
Oats, bushels....	576,336	724,623	1,306,228
Barley, bushels.	59,438	9,668	106,425
Rye, bushels....	12,542	33,032	238,600
Tot's Grain, bu.	4,722,696	14,365,055	23,693,445

HAY—North River is plenty and quiet, at 40c.@60c. for new and old, chiefly the former, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—continue in request at steady prices. We quote new at 22c.@27c.; last year's crop at 16c.@24c.; and crop of 1859 at 8c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

LUMBER—The demand has been limited, and holders have been rather more anxious to sell at last week's quotations. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber continues to arrive in limited quantity. The supply in market has not been increased during the last week, as the shipments have exceeded the receipts. The assortment is good, but of many kinds the supply is small. Sales have been fair, as several buyers have been purchasing for Winter stock, believing Lumber to be as low, or lower, now than it will be for the remainder of the season. There is no change in prices, but the market exhibits more firmness, under the apprehension of a deficiency in the supply of some kinds of Lumber. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the fourth week in August, in the years named were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1859.....	11,928,000	1,816	....	5,385,000
1860.....	10,646,000	898	....	4,824,600
1861.....	5,777,005	1,060	....	5,062,730

The receipts of boards and scantling continue to fall off weekly in a ratio of about fifty per cent. compared with the corresponding period of last season, while those of shingles and staves are fully up to those of last year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M	Timber, c ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1859......	178,608,702	35,809	56,118	86,201,503
1860......	198,130,600	32,501	31,954	74,696,987
1861......	100,223,207	22,160	32	85,271,700

The receipts of boards and scantling up to the 1st inst., compared with the corresponding period of last year, show a falling off of 97,916,393 feet; of shingles, 10,341,000; and an increase of 10,574,713 ℔s. of staves.

METALS—Have been in limited request at old quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 170 hhds. of all kinds, including Porto Rico, at 29c.@33c.; English Island, at 29c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@24c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine were made at $1 25 ⅌ gallon,—the market closing tamely.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and lower; sales 640 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 25, chiefly at $14 for Mess, and $9 50@$9 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. The Government contract for Mess Pork was awarded to Mr. HOLCOMB at $15 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet yet steady at 5½c. @6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Lard is in good demand at former rates; sales 825 tierces and bbls. poor to choice, at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last 280 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 8c.@11c. for Western, and 9½c.@14½c. for State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in request at 5c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $6 37½@$7 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in very brisk demand, chiefly for refining and on speculation, and prices have advanced slightly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,00 hhds., mainly Cuba, at from 6½c.@7¾c., chiefly at 7c.@7½c., with some Porto Rico, at 7½c.@8½c.; also 1,654 Boxes Havana at from 7c.@8½c., chiefly at 7½c., and 180 hhds. Melado at about 4½c. ⅌ ℔., the market closing buoyantly. Refined Sugars are more sought after and are higher, to-day. The quotations for STUART's are as follows: Loaf, 10½c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Granulated, 9¾c.: Ground, 9¾c.; White, A, 9½c.; Yellow, C, 9½c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 20,000 ℔s., at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in light supply and good demand at 18c.@18½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 1,100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market was depressed and rates were lower, to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d. @10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10½d. ⅌ bush; Pork, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Lard, Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Bacon and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Tallow, 35s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ½d. ⅌ ℔. For Havre—Flour, 80c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 23c. ⅌ bushel. For Londonderry—A British bark, with Corn, (20,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 13d. ⅌ bushel. For Rochelle—Flour, 92½c. ⅌ bbl., and Wheat, at 25c. in shippers' bags, ⅌ bushel. For Cette—Flour, 92½c. ⅌ bbl.; and Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 25½c. ⅌ bushel. For Dunkirk—Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 25c.@26c. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp—Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, 14½d., and Rye, 14½d. ⅌ bushel. For Bremen—Tobacco, 400 cases and 500 bales at 20s. and 80c. respectively.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia..........	Southampton	New-York.......	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore.	Liverpool...	New-York.......	Aug. 28
Norwegian.........	Liverpool...	Quebec.........	Aug. 29
Africa............	Liverpool...	New-York.......	Aug. 31
New-York..........	Southampton	New-York.......	Sept. 3
Rangoon...........	Liverpool...	New-Orleans....	Sept. 4
Kangaroo..........	Liverpool...	New-York.......	Sept. 4
Anglo-Saxon.......	Liverpool...	Quebec.........	Sept. 5
Europa............	Liverpool...	Boston.........	Sept. 7
Great Eastern.....	Liverpool...	New-York.......	Sept. 10
Saxonia...........	Southampton	New-York.......	Sept. 11
Persia............	Liverpool...	New-York.......	Sept. 14
United Kingdom....	Glasgow.....	Quebec.........	Sept. 14
Fulton............	Southampton	New-York.......	Sept. 18
Niagara...........	Liverpool...	Boston.........	Sept. 21
Borussia..........	Southampton	New-York.......	Sept. 25
Asia..............	Liverpool...	New-York.......	Sept. 28
Bavaria...........	Southampton	New-York.......	Oct. 9
Great Eastern.....	Liverpool...	New-York.......	Oct. 29
FROM AMERICA.			
Glasgow...........	New-York....	Liverpool......	Sept. 7
Hibernian.........	Quebec......	Liverpool......	Sept. 7
Teutonia..........	New-York....	Southampton....	Sept. 7
Asia..............	New-York....	Liverpool......	Sept. 11
Arago.............	New-York....	Southampton....	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore.	New-York....	Liverpool......	Sept. 14
John Bell.........	Quebec......	Glasgow........	Sept. 17
Arabia............	Boston......	Liverpool......	Sept. 18
Congress..........	New-York....	Havre..........	Sept. 19
Kangaroo..........	New-York....	Liverpool......	Sept. 21
Hammonia..........	New-York....	Southampton....	Sept. 21
Africa............	New-York....	Liverpool......	Sept. 25
New-York..........	New-York....	Bremen.........	Sept. 28
Great Eastern.....	New-York....	Liverpool......	Oct. 5
Fulton............	New-York....	Southampton....	Oct. 12

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *Glasgow* will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

A supplementary mail by the *Teutonia* will close on the pier at 11 50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF MISS TRENCHARD, WHO CAME over by the PATRICK HENRY, from London, some eight years ago, will address CAPT. H., *Times* Office, she will hear of something to her advantage.

J. P. C.—BUY THE FISH-HOOKS, AND BE ON board Sunday, at 7 o'clock, punctually. W. H.

C. H. R.—AUG. 16 AND 22, JULY 4 AND MAY 29—Why don't you come for them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOMBARDMENT
AND CAPTURE
OF
FORT HATTERAS
BY THE UNITED STATES FLEET.
See FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, No. 303, Ready this morning.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED by a lady, who has had many years' experience in Scotland and America, as governess. The branches she teaches are English, French, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, sewing and fancy work of all kinds. Call or address A. M., No. 147 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French, and Music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family; best references given and required. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHing to become familiar with the Spanish language, would like to engage as English governess in a family or companion to a lady going to Cuba. Is competent to give instructions in music and all branches comprising a good education. Best references as to capability and respectability. Salary no object. Address V. R. T., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of the University of France, Professor of the French language in one of the best institutes and in some of the first families of New-York, desires an engagement in a school or family; satisfactory testimonials and references; terms moderate. Address R. K., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, wishes an engagement in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully competent to give instruction in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; best of references given and required. Address W. X. Y., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN music teacher wishes to obtain a situation at an institute in that capacity, where he could give instruction in German, drawing, and also the rudiments of French and Latin, if required. The most desirable references given, if addressed to N. W. R., care of Theo. Richard, No. 38 6th-av., corner 4th-st.

MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—A young English lady desires an engagement in the above capacity; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, Music and Drawing. The highest references given from families in the City, with whom she has lived for several years. Address P. S. A., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO teach the English branches and the rudiments of French wishes to obtain a situation in a private family or select school. She has had many years' experience in teaching, can give good references, and asks no compensation but her board. Address F. P., Teacher, Station D.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had some experience in teaching would like to obtain a situation in a school or private family. She is competent to teach the English branches, French and rudiments of music. Best of references given and required. Address Miss C. L. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF MUCH EXPERIENCE as teacher of English, classics, mathematics and bookkeeping, wishes to obtain pupils, or employment in a school. He would accept board as whole or partial compensation for services. Undoubted reference. Address DELTA, Union-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN PROFESSOR OF French and German, well acquainted with the English language, and many years' experience in teaching in high schools, wishes to engage his services in a school or family, in New-York or in the country. Best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY ACCUStomed to tuition, wishes to engage as teacher for a few hours daily, in New-York or the vicinity. Her course includes English, French and Music, thoroughly; highest references. Address A. M. G., No. 100 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT MUSIC and French (the latter acquired in a French family) in some of the first schools in the North and West, would like a reëngagement, either in a school or family, the latter preferred. Address G., Box No. 2,827 N. Y. Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN from Paris, Professor of the French, German and Italian languages, wishes to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation. Best references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GRADUATE WISHES a situation as teacher; the highest testimonials of success in his profession can be furnished. Address GRADUATE, Morristown, N. J.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

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What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN LADY, CApable of teaching music thoroughly, desires a few more pupils on moderate terms; distance no objection Address ALPHA, No. 129 Station A, Spring-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 WANTED IN CASH—BY A LADY, for an interest in a Government grant that yields a monthly income, which she is compelled to sell at a sacrifice to save other property. For full particulars address FULLER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, with full name and address.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN AS partner, with from $30 to $50, in a business that will pay from $12 to $15 per week. For full particulars, apply this afternoon, from 1 till 4 P. M., at the hall door, No. 68 Christopher-st. Good reference given.

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PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

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THROAT CONFECTIONS,
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN
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GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
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GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
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They relieve a Cough instantly.

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They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

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They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
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CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* t which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

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PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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HENRY C. SPALDING,
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As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

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No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9. The rapid success of this school proves the superiority of the German method of instruction, on which it is conducted. All the English branches, thoroughly taught; particular care paid to the German and French languages. Spanish and Latin in the higher classes of the male department only. Thorough instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, Book-keeping, Natural History and Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, American and Universal History, Penmanship, Drawing, gymnastics, in both the female and male departments. No extra charge for any branch of instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at Westerman's, No. 440 Broadway; at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute.
R. DULON, P. D. H. GEREKE, P. D.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCed Officer, in connection with an English and Classical Education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in Music, Painting and French, under experienced professors. Twenty pupils instructed in the Normal Class, tuition free, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For catalogue address Rev, A. FLACK, A. M.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—The thirty-eighth Annual Session of this school for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering, will begin Sept. 18, 1861. A department for instruction in Military Science and Art has been instituted. Inquiries may be addressed to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director of Rens. Pol Institute, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S BOARDING School, Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, reopens Sept. 2. Terms $200 per annum. References, M. E. Ponvert, No. 30 Broad-st.; M. E. Plunkett, No. 130 Broadway.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES McFARLAND WILL REopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 476 Pacific-st., near Powers, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO PLACE A YOUNG LADY IN A family school of not more than five pupils. Address PARENT, Box No. 847 Post-office, with City references.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MISS R. F. HEUMAN'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, No. 270 West 22d-st. will reopen on Monday, Sept 9.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 292 Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.
Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College. Terms moderate. See the Circular.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
NO. 75 HENRY-STREET,
Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. The large, light and well ventilated rooms of the building, erected by the Principals expressly for their Institution, have, during the vacation, been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents, with whom the resident Principal (Mr. Clarke) is now ready to confer, during any part of the day or evening. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
and JAS. FANNING, A. M.,
Proprietors and Principals.

MME. J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Mme. Cauchois assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation, adapting the method to the abilities of the pupil. Her chief object is to inspire her scholars with a love of learning, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. Particular attention given to the primary department. A punctual attendance at the opening of the school is especially requested. A class of oil-painting and Grecian art on Saturdays.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Home Lawn Family School, at Middletown, Connecticut, affords all the benefits of private tuition, the number being strictly limited to twelve pupils. Boys prepared for the counting-house or any class in College. Term begins Sept. 23. For further particulars, see circulars, to be had at the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

CLARK & BROWNELL'S CLASSICAL and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Young men thoroughly prepared for college or for business. The Principals may be seen at the school-rooms, and catalogues may be obtained at Rose's book-store, Atlantic-st., and at Swayne's or Babcock's, Fulton-st.

MRS. G. H. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUREN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars, apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal. JOHN ROSENBERG.

A LADY HAVING A SELECT SCHOOL would like to procure some scholars, to fill up vacancies; if desired, would form a class for young ladies in the afternoon; or would like a situation as visiting governess, teaching Music, French, and the English branches; can give the best of reference as to capabilities. Call at No. 22 West 29th-st., after 2 o'clock.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies, Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above.
L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A FLOURISHING School which she has taught for four years, now wishes to dispose of it, with the furniture, &c., &c. It is in a good condition, and numbers between 20 and 30 scholars. Application must be made immediately to A. B. C., Morrisiana P. O., Westchester County, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, MASS.—Its sixth year begins Sept. 11. English, Classical, Mathematical and Military Departments, under liberally educated men of long and successful experience in teaching. C. B. METCALF, M. A., Principal.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars admitted are only under 14 years of age. French is the language of the school.

A GRADUATE OF YALE WILL GIVE INstruction in the Sciences, Mathematics or English branches, at very low rates. Address W. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 35th-st.
The term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 246 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
reopens MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., [illegible] on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its nineteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861. There is no surrender to Jefferson Davis in the Mount Washington Institute. On the contrary, the Principals have beautified their establishment during the vacation, and made extended provision for the education of their pupils.

Now let the good men of New-York sustain each other in all our social framework, and let their favored sons avail themselves of the best advantages to prepare for the mighty spring of progress which will engage the rational industries when the Union is pacified, and when high qualification will meet with high reward.

As a thoroughly organized Private High School, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the City, having Junior, Middle and Senior Departments, two hundred pupils (from seven years old and upwards) and twelve professors, the completeness of its instruction in preparing students for business or college, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the large, well-ventilated, light, and admirably contrived rooms, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Commercial Studies, Drawing, and Painting, with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money;" and who cannot afford to waste this precious article either in idleness at home or in worthless instruction among promiscuous masters.

Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other colleges, are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, beginners at reduced prices, and all charged only from the time of entering.

References of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons:

REVERENDS.	G. W. Brainerd,	[illegible] Sherwood,
J. D. Gillette, D.D.,	John Castree,	D. L. Starr,
Jas. Porter, D. D.,	Mathias Clark,	Napoleon Sisson,
R. S. Foster, D. D.,	J. T. Conover,	John H. Tilford,
John Miley, D. D.,	Miles S. Sharlock,	P. H. Titus,
Chas. Fletcher,	W. E. Cornwell,	Samuel Tribit,
Chas. E. Lindley,	Christoph r Gwyer,	N. C. Trowbridge,
Jas. W. R. Sloane.	John N. Genin,	George W. Tuttle,
HONORABLES.	James Handly,	John Waters,
F. A. Conkling,	G. Hessenberg,	Holmes M. Wells,
Gideon J. Tucker,	John B. Hillyer,	Chas. A. Whitney,
J. Cholwell,	B. H. Howell,	J. C. Withington,
John Livingston,	E. O. Jenkins,	Samuel Woodward,
Wm. M. Vermilye.	George Jones,	J. T. Wilson,
PHYSICIANS.	Jeremiah Lambert,	Thomas Wilson,
George Gourlay,	Edw. O. Lamson,	F. H. E. Whiting,
S. T. Hubbard,	John W. Lewis,	John Degraw,
Edwd. Vanderpool.	Mortimer Lent,	Chas. Ferrero,
LAWYERS.	Henry A. Morgan,	Joseph O. Fowler
Danl. A. Baldwin,	M. Nathan,	M. C. Gasper.
Edw. E. Dunbar,	James H. Noe,	[illegible]
B. F. Dunning.	C. L. Norton,	Claus Doscher,
WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.	Isaac Odell,	[illegible]
	N. F. Palmer,	G. W. Delevergne,
Chris. R. Robert,	Henry R. Prall,	J. B. Cornell,
F. C. Havemeyer,	James Price,	Thos. G. Arnold,
F. T. Hubbard,	D. Quackenbush,	Edwin Allaire,
T. J. Townsend,	Josiah Richards,	Wm. E. Allen,
Fred. L. Talcott,	J. Ryne,	M. V. Aubery,
E. Beadleton,	Robert Sears,	&c. &c.
Charles Bliven,		

The following unsolicited communication (among a multitude of similar ones in possession of the Principals,) we have the author's permission to mention.

No. 123 BROADWAY, March 11, 1861.

G. W. CLARKE, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* In the pressure of professional engagements, I forgot to explain the withdrawal of my two sons last November. I desire now to say to you that a change of residence to the country rendered it necessary, and that at an early day they will, I trust, return to your excellent institution to remain until fitted for college. Of the unsurpassed advantages of your school I can bear witness; for the progress of my sons under your care was *all* and *more* than I could have expected. Their residence in the country has led me to believe that *New-York City is the best place for the instruction and training of youth*—as I doubt not that your School is one of the best in the City.

Yours truly, JOHN LIVINGSTON.

P. S.—Parents are invited to visit the Institute (which is now open for inspection,) where catalogues of particulars may be obtained. Mr. CLARKE, the resident Principal, may be conferred with by parents and students at all hours of the day and evening. Circulars may be obtained also at the Broadway book-stores.
CLARKE & FANNING.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine play-ground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

YONKERS MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall term of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 9, under the management of the late Vice-Principal, who will spare no efforts to render the institute one of the most thorough in the State.
THOS. C. O'REILLY, Principal.
Vice M. N. Wisewell, retired.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

SCHOOLS FURNISHED WITH DESKS, maps, globes, patent ink-wells, blackboards, rubbers, pointers, slates, crayons, and every article of apparatus. Send for our catalogue. Three agents wanted in each loyal State. Address F. C. BROWNELL, Secretary, No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 609 Hudson-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD WILL REOPEN her School on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FOR sale cheap one share of stock in this school. Apply to M. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st.
The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.
The subscriber calls the attention of lot owners in this cemetery to his stock of Marble Monuments and Headstones, selling off below cost, at a sacrifice, to remove.
J. EDWARDS, 36th-st., near the entrance.

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 633 Broadway.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.
G. B. MENDUM.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Paul Pry—Toodles.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Petite Drama, Vaudeville, Burletta and Farce—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We shall probably soon hear of another battle in Western Virginia—that is, if Wise and Floyd are as anxious to meet Gen. Rosecrans as they have pretended. A telegram has recently been received by the Government from Gen. Rosecrans, which announces that he had advanced with a considerable portion of his command to a point midway between Bulltown and Flatwoods, on his way to attack the enemy in the vicinity of Summersville or Gauley Bridge. He left an ample force behind to protect the Cheat Mountain Pass, in front of Lee's position, and is ready for any attempt the latter may make to penetrate west of the mountains. Gen. Rosecrans was expected to join his forces with those of Gen. Cox, and thus be able to drive both Wise and Floyd to desperate straits, in the way either of fighting or [illegible].

No further [illegible] were made yesterday by the rebels towards our lines across the Potomac, but there was some skirmishing of outposts, notwithstanding a heavy fall of rain. On Tuesday and Wednesday a considerable force of the rebels was thrown within three-fourths of a mile of our pickets opposite the Chain Bridge. A serious collision may take place at any moment—for which, however, our Army is fully prepared.

The war in Missouri since the great battle near Springfield, seems to have assumed more of a guerilla character. The only collision of moment which has occurred since, was the one at Lexington, a few days since, in which a small body of National troops repulsed a body of rebels ten times their number, the particulars of which have been given. Almost every dispatch received announces some petty outrage by the rebels. They have torn up the railroad track and cut down the telegraph poles between Hannewel and Shelbina, where Green, failing in his demonstration upon Athens, was operating with a force of two thousand men and two pieces of artillery. We may expect soon, however, to hear that he has been driven out of that position, as Gen. Hurlbut, with twelve or fifteen hundred Iowa and Illinois troops, was near Shelbina at last accounts. Gen. Pope takes the field in Northern Missouri, with a sufficient number of men to enforce his policy of levying contributions in recompense for depredations.

Recent intelligence from North Carolina, received through the medium of persons who have left there since the affair at Hatteras Inlet, confirm previous reports of the effect of the National victory upon the public mind there. The North Carolina troops, it is stated, have been withdrawn from Virginia, in anticipation of further and more serious demonstrations against the coast. If we are to place confidence in the reports which reach us, however, these troops will not be sorry to go home, as many of them are dissatisfied with the war, and those who entered the service for a short time, refuse to continue in it. It is also asserted that there is a formidable Union organization throughout the State, headed by no less a personage than the acting Governor himself, which is not only civil but military, and which only awaits the proper opportunity to assert the authority of the National Government. This organization, it is said, extends throughout every county, and has actually elected eight members of the National Congress, whose certificates will bear the signature of the Governor and the seal of the State.

The morning session of the Democratic State Convention yesterday was a continuous scene of excitement—the matter under consideration being the Old Tammany and Mozart strife, and the admission of the contending delegations. Immediately upon reassembling in the morning, a motion was made to reconsider the vote of the day previous, by which both delegations were admitted upon an equality, and after refusing to lay the subject on the table, the vote was reconsidered, 114 to 87. The Convention then, after a heated debate, in which the New-York delegates were denied the right of discussion, rejected the resolution by which both delegations were admitted, and adopted the original report of the Credential Committee, by which the Tammany delegation alone was admitted, by a very decisive vote, and the Mozart Hall delegation withdrew. The Convention then, feeling a necessity for cooling itself in the open air, took a short recess. Soon after reassembling, the Committee on Resolutions reported a series, which we print in full. They are generally in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, though censuring the present Administration for some of its measures. Some of the resolutions provoked considerable discussion, and attempts were made to procure their amendment, but the series finally passed as reported from the Committee. The next business was the nomination of a ticket for State officers, which was effected as follows:

For Secretary of State..David R. Floyd Jones.
Judge of Appeals..........George F. Comstock.
Comptroller..................George F. Scott.
Attorney-General.........Lyman Tremaine.
Treasurer.....................Francis C. Brouck.
Canal Commissioners. { Jarvis B. Lord, long term; W. W. Wright, short term.
State Prison Inspector..William C. Rhodes.

The nominations were all made unanimous, and, after the election of a new State Committee, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The arrival of the Twentieth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the war, was signalized yesterday by an unusually brilliant reception. The officers of the regiment, and the sons of Massachusetts resident in New-York, dined at the Park Barracks. Quartermaster-General Frank Howe presided, and speeches were made by Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, D. D. Field, Col. Lee and others. The most enthusiastic support of the Government was manifested.

Deputy Marshals Hunt and McCay were deputized to seize *Flora Temple* yesterday. She is owned by William McDonald, of Baltimore, who, it is reported, is engaged in raising a regiment to be armed with double-barreled shot-guns, in anticipation of Maryland being forced from the Union.

The mails and news packages brought by the *Arabia* to Boston, were received in this City last evening. Our London Correspondence gives interesting views of English opinion, as modified by the affair at Bull Run; and also repeats a current rumor that a steamer, armed, manned and equipped, and filled with munitions of war for the rebel Army, had been permitted to sail from an English port, notwithstanding remonstrances addressed to the Government upon the subject. We give the tale for what it is worth, which is probably just nothing at all. The London and provincial Press gives its attention to the Cotton problem, and have various suggestions, more or less practicable, to make. The idea of further supplies from America is entirely abandoned.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, when the object of the war and condition of the country was introduced by George Opdyke, in a series of resolutions, renewing the pledge of the Chamber of Commerce to sustain the Government; expressing entire confidence in the integrity and ability of the head of the Treasury Department, and pledging the members, individually and collectively, to exert their best efforts, and in their connections with moneyed institutions, to strengthen the financial resources and credit of the Government; renewing the pledge to sustain a vigorous prosecution of the war, until every rebel has laid down his arms, as the only means of securing an early, permanent and honorable peace, and expressing gratification that the contest is to be no longer prosecuted in the Quixotic idea of peace. The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Strong in a patriotic speech, and were then unanimously adopted. The harbor defences were next considered, and a resolution adopted urging the Government to make them more efficient. A resolution was also adopted recognizing the distinguished services of Commodore Stringham and Maj.-Gen. Butler rendered at Hatteras Inlet. Commodore Stringham was elected an honorary member of the Chamber, and a resolution was adopted thanking Hon. Joseph Holt for his recent address at Irving Hall, and requesting him to furnish a copy for publication and distribution. A special meeting of the Chamber will be held on the 9th inst., to elect Pilot Commissioners.

Both branches of the Common Council failed to have a meeting yesterday, a majority of the members of either Board having gone to Syracuse to serve the interests of the City generally and the party especially.

The Committee on the permanent organization of the Charter Convention, which meets on Monday, met yesterday, and agreed to report the name of W. M. Evarts, Esq., as permanent Chairman, and John Hardy as Clerk. A set of by-laws were also agreed on, to be reported for the government of the Convention.

The Caledonian Club held their fifth annual festival yesterday. The proceeds were for the orphans and widows of the Seventy-ninth Regiment who fell at Bull Run. It is supposed that nearly a thousand dollars were realized.

There was a firm and spirited market at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The State and National Stocks and Western Railway shares were firm and advancing; Missouris 43½@¾; Illinois Central 66½; United States two-year Treasury Notes 98¼; New-York Central 73¼ ⅌ cent. The amount subscribed at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, to-day for 7 3-10 Notes is about $575,000 besides what may have been taken at the Banks.

A good demand prevailed for Cotton, yesterday, and prices were very firm. Extra State and round hoop extra Ohio Flour attracted more attention from export buyers at advanced rates. Desirable lots of Wheat and Corn were in active request for shipment, and the market favored sellers, decidedly. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars were much more sought after, the latter mainly by refiners and speculators at rising prices. Molasses, Hops, Tallow and Provisions were moderately inquired for. Whisky was freely purchased and was dearer. Hay, Metals, Oils, Rice, Hides, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone were quiet. The freight market was depressed and rates were lower.

Our National Strength Unimpaired.

Vast losses have no doubt been suffered by the Northern States on account of the civil war, chiefly in the temporary diminution of the internal trade of the country, which has been caused far more by apprehension of disasters than by those actually sustained. Yet the strength and elements of prosperity still retained will, when fully understood, be a marvel to the world, and are a most striking proof that the North, previous to the rebellion, constituted the wealth and real power of the country. There never was an instance in which a civil war, dividing a country nearly in twain, injured one portion so little and the other so much. The reason is to be found in the fact that the Northern States form a complete and rounded people in themselves, so thoroughly independent of the others that the civil war in which they are engaged does not, for a moment, compare in its onerousness, or in its disastrous consequences, with one with any respectable European power. In its effect upon the trade of the country, it is as if a certain and inconsiderable portion of it had disappeared, leaving unimpaired all the elements of its prosperity. The loss so far can be easily calculated. The reduction of the rebellion may be an expensive affair, but as soon as we have recovered our self-possession, the expenditures incurred will operate to recover the business of the country from the torpor into which it had fallen. The progress of population in the Northern States will, in a few years, with the entire cessation of that of the South, give us a trade equal in value to that we ever possessed. No hostile foot of a rebel in arms has ever trod the free soil of the North. No one of its citizens has, on account of the war, had to forego any accustomed avocation. All its internal routes of commerce have been uninterrupted, and were never more thronged with traffic than since the outbreak. The industries of a population in the Northern States, greater than that of Great Britain, have hardly been more interrupted, or really threatened by the rebels, than were those of that country by the Chinese in the recent war with that nation. With internal quiet, order and protection—with elements of wealth, and with a capacity for its acquisition which no other nation has displayed, such an event as the rebellion, no matter what its magnitude, is really a trifling affair, because a people free, rich and unembarrassed, is assaulted by one really held by it in chains.

We have already turned the hardest point, and are steadily recovering the position we held before the war. In our free articulation we can readily adapt ourselves to whatever exigency may arise. A great result is gained, when we can measure accurately the commercial or material consequence of the rebellion. We have already experienced the worst it can inflict, and when this is seen, confidence in our stability, and in the future is restored, and we are again at work repairing our losses. A full recovery is only a question of time. The strength and power of the South had so often been reiterated, that we had accepted the dogma, that upon its great staple rested the prosperity and salvation of the nation. This great prop has been withdrawn, yet we still exist in all our strength. Money was never so abundant at the North than at the present moment. The prices at the Stock Exchange, that great thermometer of the popular feeling, are much higher than they were at the commencement of 1860, a period of profound quiet and of general prosperity. Relatively, we never stood so well in our foreign trade. Grass does not, as predicted, grow in our streets. Our future material welfare could hardly be made more glowing did all the Southern States contribute to it as formerly. As a military and naval Power, we are strengthened rather than weakened by the defection. It will soon be seen that we are as independent in matters of trade. With its peculiar institutions, with its arrogant temper and thriftless nature, the South is beginning to be regarded as an excrescence, the removal of which would conduce to the public health. This feeling, and the experience we have gained of our strength and importance, will for the future raise us from the condition of inferior, in which we have so long remained, to that of master, and constitute the civilization of freedom the genius and guide of the country, when all sacrifices we have made will be generously rewarded.

The Seizure of Rebel Ships.

The proceedings now being taken in this port to confiscate vessels owned by rebels, are likely to add largely to the list of interesting legal controversies springing out of the action of the Government. Already a question has arisen between the Custom-house authorities and the United States Marshal, as to the method of proceeding in such cases.

Heretofore all statutes authorizing forfeitures have been enacted as part of the Revenue laws, and a preliminary seizure by some Revenue officer was always made before any proceedings were taken in Court to enforce the penalty. The course of practice has hitherto been to give information at the Custom-house, upon which the Collector, by Revenue officers, seized the property, and reported his action to the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereafter, if not otherwise ordered, the case was reported to the District-Attorney, with instructions to take proceedings in Court. This course, as will be seen, gave the Revenue Department the control of the proceedings, and no action was taken upon the statement of the informer, unless by direction of the Revenue Department.

The late statute, that of July 13, 1861, under which the seizures of vessels have been made, is entitled "An Act to provide for the collection of duties on imports, *and for other purposes*," and the sixth section reads as follows:

> Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after fifteen days after the issuing of the said proclamation, as provided in the last foregoing section of this act, any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said State or part of a State whose inhabitants are so declared in a state of insurrection, found at sea, or in any port of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Mr. Andrews, the Surveyor, has treated the whole act as a revenue law, and under the sixth section has seized some forty vessels, but up to this time no legal prosecution against any of these vessels has been directby the Collector, nor has he reported any seizure to the District Attorney; and it is quite probable that in the exercise of a wise discretion many cases, such as those where the whole vessel except a small interest is owned by Northern citizens, and those where the Southern owner has left the South, or is there imprisoned for loyalty to the Union, would never be prosecuted in Court, thereby saving delay and expense to innocent parties. In fact, one such case, the ship *Harriet*, was released yesterday.

The Marshal, however, has put a different construction upon the act, and considers the sixth section as one of "the other purposes" mentioned in the title, and that his action is wholly independent of the Revenue officers. Acting upon this view, some twenty-seven libels have been filed against various vessels without reference to the action of the Custom-house, and upon information obtained, as we understand, by the Marshal. Under the usual admiralty process, the Marshal has taken possession of these vessels, and over these cases the Collector has no power; they must be disposed of by the Court of Admiralty, or the forfeiture remitted, by virtue of proceedings before the District Judge, out of all which will grow costs, fees, charges and expenses.

If, as the act seems to read, the whole of any vessel is to be forfeited because a rebel is the owner of a fraction, the court will have no discretion, but must condemn the whole, leaving the parties to petition for a remission of the forfeiture under the provisions of the former statute, which will necessarily involve some delay and considerable expense.

The practice pursued by the Surveyor, therefore, if warranted by law, would prove the most simple and less likely to cause delay. Ship-owners are willing to do all in their power to aid the Government, but they have the right to require that the provisions of the act shall not be carried out in a way to punish the loyal owners more severely than rebels.

"On to Richmond."—The Times is referred to now and then as one of the newspapers which joined in the "On to Richmond" cry, and thus precipitated the movement which ended in the Bull Run disaster. The assertion is partly true. We *did* urge the Government to push forward the attack upon the rebels with greater vigor and energy than they were then showing,—and we insisted also on the absolute necessity of compelling them to evacuate Virginia, and of surrendering Richmond, which they had made the capital of their bogus Confederacy. But we did not urge an advance upon Richmond *by way of Manassas.* On the contrary, we repeatedly warned the Government against allowing the rebels to dictate the time and place of battle. We remonstrated against a policy which would permit the South to collect their whole force in Virginia, and there, with their consolidated armies, meet any attack we might make upon them. What we urged, was that our Government, leaving a sufficient force at Washington to render it secure against attack, should use the Navy to make attacks upon the Southern seacoast,—to harass and destroy the rebel forces in the very States which had been the seat of the original rebellion. This policy, we insisted, would compel them to withdraw their troops from Virginia, in order to provide for the defence of the menaced Gulf States. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, each would have been under the absolute necessity of recalling all her own troops to defend her own coasts. Virginia would thus have been thrown wholly and entirely upon her own resources,—and the path to Richmond would have been open and free to our troops from Washington.

We reprint in another column an editorial article from the Times of May 2, in which these views are urged at length. That article shows conclusively *how* we urged our Army "On to Richmond," and the recent movement of Com. Stringham and Gen. Butler, in capturing the forts on the coast of North Carolina, vindicates the wisdom of this policy. We already hear rumors of the effect of this movement on the Confederate Army. It is reported that many of the troops are already leaving Virginia, and that the Gulf States are calling them home to protect their own coasts from the dreaded visitation of our men-of-war. Two or three more such expeditions would expedite these movements amazingly. We hope that Gen. Butler and Com. Stringham do not intend to repose on the laurels won at Hatteras. There are other fields to conquer yet. That movement was one of immense importance in itself, and of still greater consequence as showing what can be done in that direction. We hope they will speedily finish their ovations and renew the work they have so well begun.

The Herald on Joseph Holt.

As a matter of course, the *Herald* denounces Joseph Holt and his speech at Irving Hall. That secession sheet sustained Buchanan all through the treason which would have betrayed the Union to its destruction if Mr. Holt had not come to the rescue. The *Herald* is consistent in its wickedness if in nothing else,—and nobody was disappointed or surprised by its venomous and malignant attack in its yesterday's issue on Mr. Holt.

That gallant champion of the Union, whose name is linked with the brightest deeds that light up the dark night of the rebellion, came to our City on private business, as any other gentleman might do. As soon as the fact became known, scores and hundreds of the best men of New-York, whose shoe-latchets the *Herald* man is unworthy to unloose, gathered around him to thank him for his distinguished and patriotic services in that hour of gloom at Washington, when despair was fast settling down on the Nation's heart. Public receptions, and various merely personal honors, were tendered to Mr. Holt; all of which he respectfully declined. Finally he was appealed to to deliver, at least, an address to the people on the National crisis; the eminent gentlemen who pressed him to do so believing that the words, always so fervid and eloquent, of one whom the people had learned to honor and love, would stimulate afresh their spirit and patriotism. Here was a motive—the possibility of serving the Union cause—that Mr. Holt did not feel himself at liberty to resist, and he consented to deliver a speech, which he did in Irving Hall, and it has already gone into every part of the country. It is not necessary, therefore, for us to praise it. Its beauty and eloquence, its point and power, its force and fervor, went directly to the hearts of the people; and in stripping the hypocritical garb from traitors in our midst, and exposing their hideous treason to scorn, not less than in inspiring patriots to new and nobler deeds for the Union's safety and glory, that single speech will be worth more than all the floods of confused and incoherent trash that the mob-coerced harlequin of the *Herald* could pour out in a ten years' term. The one has the utterance of God-given genius, from a heart made pure and bold and true at the beginning. The other has the gibberish of a mocking ghoul at the goodness and greatness that is as far from him as Heaven is.

Of Mr. Holt's speech the *Herald* dares speak thus:

> "It is time that Mr. Holt, and others like him, should understand that the era of stump speeches has passed away, and that we are entering upon one in which *genius and action will alone suit the exigencies of the times.* Stump speaking has debauched and ruined the country, and those who, on the strength of this single qualification, have contrived to push themselves into places of power and influence, are being rapidly thrust aside to make way for men of capacity and energy. * * * * * Let him go to Kentucky, whose fortunes are balancing in the wind, and where his accomplishments as a stump speaker may be of some use. If there, as here, the time be gone by for talking, he can at least *shoulder a musket* and do good service in the field in defence of the Union and of his native State against the encroachments of the Southern traitors."

It is not for us to vindicate Joseph Holt from this sneering disparagement, who, not as a "man of words" but as a "man of deeds," saved the Republic last Winter, when Mr. Buchanan (the *Herald* applauding him) had given it up, in his Message, to be picked by traitors as a dead horse is picked by the foul birds of the field. In his ever memorable last Message to Congress, the dotard President argued feebly and long that no power existed by which the President or Congress could oppose the secession of a State—rebellion was without remedy—the Government an imbecile aggregation of units, to be dissolved at the will of each. The *Herald* indorsed this stupidity and treason, encouraged the Southern States to rebel and secede, and denounced all suggestion of resistance to the villainy. In the *Herald* of the 7th of December, the traitorous editor said:

> "Mr. Buchanan can discover neither the *Constitutional authority* nor the *political expediency* of resorting to Federal coercion against a *seceding State.* He is right in this; but Mr. Lincoln has proclaimed the opposite doctrine."

A little later, Mr. Buchanan having called on his Attorney-General for an opinion that would justify him in letting Floyd, Thompson & Co. disrupt the Union and destroy Republican liberty, gets one that fully covered and sheltered the treason. That, too, was hailed by the *Herald* as the most apposite and truthful of expositions; and in great happiness the traitor editor indicated the result in the *Herald* of December 16:

> "The Southern States will therefore secede and remain in secession during Mr. Buchanan's administration, *without any resistence on his part.*"

These were the flagrant outgivings of treason by the *Herald* last Winter. And the rebels drew aid and comfort therefrom, and went on boldly in their work. But, by a seeming interposition of Providence, Joseph Holt, this "stump orator" from Kentucky, appeared in the Cabinet and snatched the reins of power from the nerveless hands of poor Buchanan, saved him from absolute infamy in the last days of his Administration, and rescued the Republic from its threatened downfall. All this was a terrible, heartfelt grief to the hoary traitor of the *Herald*. It annulled his diabolic purpose of disunion; and after a few months of painful struggle between hope and fear for its renewal, the mob cast the die by compelling him to swallow the filthy vomit of his former treason. Can such a man admire Jo. Holt? Of course not. He can only hate and revile him.

But we turn from such a creature's sneers and curses. They are the "vapors of a dungeon," and indicate the predestined felon. We join the generous millions of the Union in ascribing all honor to the orator and patriot whose voice now rouses the nation to arms. He is a man of "action," of mighty and immortal deeds. He has grappled treason at the Capital; he thrust it out of the White House, where the *Herald*, like a toad at Buchanan's ear, had nursed it; he has denounced it on the forum in Kentucky, in Boston, New-York, everywhere,—and will, if need be, go to death in the battle-field to crush it. But his trumpet-tongued eloquence will never be stilled at the *Herald's* bidding. Like the voice of Patrick Henry in the first war with Britain, or Henry Clay's in the last, his patriotic exhortations will be worth, any day, twice ten thousand men to the cause of Liberty and Union.

Tammany Triumphant.

The news from Syracuse that Tammany Hall has finally been recognized as the regular representative of the Democracy of New-York City is of very great interest and importance. It will create a deep commotion, not only here, but throughout the State; for the struggle between Tammany and Mozart has been so protracted, so bitter and notorious, that it has made almost every intelligent Democrat in the State either a sympathizer or a partisan. The quarrel, so quickly ended at Syracuse, will probably be appealed to the hustings, and, as compromise is no longer possible, the last arbitrament of main strength at the polls must be resorted to. One or the other faction will, in a few years, disappear, if the war between them is made proscriptive and unsparing.

It is not to be denied that the recent demonstrations of Tammany Hall have greatly improved its strength and prospects. Its logic founded in reason, and enforced by most happy illustrations drawn from the workings of our Government in its present peril, has proved invincible, and advanced the Wigwam to something of its former patriotic elevation when, in the days of Andrew Jackson it helped to crush rebellion, and was cherished by the "Old Hero" as the very nursery of National Democracy. While too many of the prominent men of Mozart affiliations have been toying with the rebellion as if it were a harmless error, to be pitied and bought over by increased and undeserved kindness, Tammany Hall has met it as "Old Hickory" did—as a demoralising and damnable heresy, whose adherents, when found in arms, should be visited with the stern penalties of treason. "The National Union—it must be preserved." So said Gen. Jackson. Tammany Hall, at an early day, adopted the sentiment, and has added to it, as "he who runs may read," that the National Union "shall" be preserved. And their public addresses and their actions carry out their principles.

Tammany Hall is the legitimate organ of the Democracy, certainly. Mozart never denied it, but claimed that abuses and corruptions justified their "secession." Here the "logic of events" has stepped in and sustained the logic of reason, for Tammany replies: "Grant that the charge is true—that abuses had crept into the Society and needed reform—the way to mend the matter was to stay in the Society and reform it, not to leave it and try to destroy it." This is the Union argument against secession, and it sways the nation to-day, as well as restores Tammany to its prescriptive rights.

The Convention has been consistent with truth and history in its action. Tammany is regular, or it is not. If it is regular—and the country confesses it—it would be an outrage and insult to put aside any part of its delegation in order to admit pretenders. This would be to destroy all subordination, and put a bounty on recusancy and rebellion. The country is in a fair way to learn sound politics from the present teachings of treason and war.

Confiscation of Rebel Property.—The following extract of a letter in the Louisville *Courier* notices some important action recently taken in the rebel Congress:

> Nashville, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.
>
> Our special dispatches from Richmond of to-day say Congress passed a retaliatory law, and it has been approved by the President. *It is retrospective in its operation to the 21st of May, and sequesters all the property owned by enemies in the Confederate States, except stocks, Confederate and State.* It differs from a confiscation bill only in holding the property of enemies for particular ends, subject to claims for indemnity and the future disposition of the Government. It is estimated by members of Congress that property to the amount of *three hundred million dollars will be subject to the provisions of this bill,* fifty million of which is in the City of New-Orleans alone. It is made the duty of every citizen to give information to agents controlling the property of enemies, and a failure to give such information subjects parties to a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment one month.
>
> Each Confederate Judge is authorized to appoint a receiver in each section of his district. The President is authorized to appoint three Commissioners to hold a Court at the seat of Government, to hear and adjudge claims under this act.

There is an immense amount of property in the Northern States owned by rebels at the South, many of whom are now actually in the Southern Army fighting against the Government. If Northern men are to be deprived of their property merely because it is within the limits of the rebel States, every consideration of justice and good policy requires the adoption of a similar policy on our part. It has been commenced in regard to shipping, but we see no reason why it should not be extended to all kinds of property.

A Deserved Promotion.—Mr. Thomas J. Brown, who entered the revenue service during the Collectorship of Mr. Maxwell, and has retained his position by the energy and fidelity with which he has performed its duties, has been promoted by Mr. Andrews to be Deputy-Surveyor. The promotion is abundantly deserved, and will be found eminently conducive to the public interest. Mr. Brown is among the most courteous, as well as efficient, officers in the service.

Some of the City papers are disposed to treat the removals that have recently been made in the Custom-house as indicating a return to the policy of proscriptive partisanship. We have the best authority for saying that not a single removal has been made in which the person removed has not been either derelict in his official duty, suspected of secessionist principles, inefficient or incompetent, absent from his post as much as three months at a time while drawing pay from the Treasury, or in some other way fairly liable to the penalty of removal. We agree perfectly with those who hold that any general change of office-holders on party grounds would be ill-timed and injurious to the public welfare:—and we believe the Collector not only shares this opinion, but has acted upon it steadily and consistently. Nobody complains of it but those who suffer personal disappointments in consequence of it.

War of Red Tape.—The telegraphic correspondent of the Times, at Washington, sent us a bit of news yesterday, that we think there must be some mistake about—at least there should be. It is to the effect that Gov. Morgan and Mr. Weed are in Washington on the subject of independent enlistments for the National army. The statement is this:

> "The men generally prefer to enter directly into the service of the United States to *going through the State mill, subjected to the treatment of Militia Quartermasters, and the circumlocution of the State routine.* Governor Morgan is here, I understand, to induce the Government *to bring* the volunteers into the State routine."

The main thing for the country is to have the volunteers, and the less "circumlocution" the better. If the State can escape the scandals, the disappointments and the heart-burnings that were engendered in the sending forward of the first troops, we say, by all means, let it be done. The old saying is generally a true one, that 'too many cooks spoil the broth." And if the Union can be defended without the aid of Militia Quartermasters or Commissaries, and the pickings under their administration, we think the people will readily agree to dispense with the "State routine." Let the red tape be laid aside for the present.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Value of the Victory at Hatteras—Effect upon North Carolina—Union Element in the State—Gen. Fremont's Proclamation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.

The value of the victory at Cape Hatteras is threefold. In the first place, we have beaten the enemy, and conquered him in one of his chosen strongholds, thus reassuring the country that he carries none of the charm of invincibility of which he boasts. In the second place, we have captured a large amount of arms and munitions of war, together with other property, equal, perhaps, in value to our previous losses. It is said that the heavy cannon found in the forts far exceed in value the field-pieces lost at Bull Run, and that the columbiad alone is nearly worth the latter. And to these obvious advantages of the victory is to be added the important territorial conquest which is involved in the possession of the inlet to three-fourths of the commercial towns of North Carolina, together with the southern end of the Dismal Swamp Canal. The Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, with their tributary rivers, and the towns upon their shores, are now at the command of the Government of the United States; and with a few small steamers and gunboats, carrying from five to ten feet water, the towns of Washington, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Plymouth, Newbern, Beaufort and Atlantic City, will all be at our mercy. In fact, only Wilmington, of all the sea-ports in the State, will be exempt from the blockade or capture which the possession of Hatteras Inlet renders easy. Fort Macon, built by the United States, is at Beaufort, and this circumstance will render its capture difficult; but the command of Cove Sound, which connects it with Pamlico and Neuse River, will greatly facilitate its capture. It was the opinion of Col. Totten that Fort Macon is by no means impregnable, and if assailed in front and rear at the same time, it would probably make a weak defence. Beaufort harbor, which is commanded by this fort, is the termination of the Central Railroad of North Carolina, called in its lower section, however, by another name. It is in communication with all the roads of the State, and is within a few hours of Raleigh. But this road passes by Newbern, which is up near the head of tide-water of Neuse River, and since that town can now be taken possession of, the road to Beaufort can be rendered useless even without the capture of Fort Macon. From Hatteras Inlet to Beaufort, by the Sound, the distance is less than fifty miles. The last twelve is through a Strait, deep enough for ships of war, but, unfortunately, the entrance to it from the Sound is only five or six feet in depth. It will be an easy matter for the Government to seize or destroy every vessel employed in the navigation of the sounds and rivers, to cut off communications with Beaufort by railroad, and with Norfolk by the Dismal Swamp Canal; and by pushing the conquest a little further, we may take possession of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and thus cut off communication by that direct line between Richmond and Charleston. To do this, and at the same time keep up communications with Hatteras Inlet, it would only be necessary to guard the Atlantic Railroad from Newbern to its junction with the Wilmington and Weldon Road, a distance of forty or fifty miles.

The people of North Carolina never entered into the secession movement heartily or honestly. Wedged in between Virginia and South Carolina, in which the treason originated, the plain and simple people of the old North State seemed to have no alternative left them, after her neighbors had seceded, but to follow their example. They submitted to the dictation from an indefinable feeling of necessity, partly physical, partly moral and political; and although I entirely discredit the pretended election of Union-men to the National Congress, I believe that North Carolina will more promptly and cheerfully submit to the reëstablishment of the authority of the Union than any of the Confederates.

Among the advantages of the conquest of Hatteras Inlet is the command of the whole tar, pitch, turpentine and lumber regions of the State, so that there can be no dearth of these articles in future. We also gain access to the cotton region of the State, and if we choose we can supply our Northern mills from that source, without troubling the fire-brands of South Carolina and Mississippi.

I have scarcely heard an objection murmured against the bold measure of Gen. Fremont. Even Pro-Slavery men who are heartily for the Union, defend it as a just and necessary means of bringing rebels to their senses, or of punishing them for their treason. You may set it down as a sure sign of treasonable sympathies in any of your Northern Presses and politicians who may venture to condemn this wholesome measure. Every slave belonging to a rebel, though employed in hoeing corn and hilling tobacco, or picking cotton, is giving aid and comfort to the rebel cause. He is doing what his master would have to stay at home and do if the negro were set free. And even when the master is not a soldier the slave's labor goes to the support of the war, if the master contributes his money, or his wagons, or his horses, or his grain and provisions to the rebel cause. So the only way to reach such cases is to tell the negroes to take care of themselves, and cease making corn and provisions to feed rebel troops, or cotton and sugar, to be hypothecated by a rebel Government as security for its bonds.

Observer.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Arabia.

Reported Departure of a War Steamer from England for the Rebel Service.

Refusal of the British Government to Interfere.

The Manchester Agony over the Cotton Crop.

FACTS, VIEWS AND SUGGESTIONS.

General Intelligence from the Continent.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., calling at Queenstown on the 25th, arrived at Boston yesterday, and her mails and newspaper parcels were received here last evening.

The general outline of the news by this arrival had been previously forwarded by telegraph from Halifax.

The English Press had pretty much suspended its commentaries upon American matters, confining their attention to the more pressing question of cotton.

In reference to Italian affairs, the Paris *Patrie* says, with mysterious caution: "Some English journals have announced that negotiations are on foot for the cession of Venetia to the Kingdom of Italy. Without wholly denying this assertion, we are enabled to state that as yet nothing authorizes us to believe it."

The death of Richard Oastler, the "Factory King," has been announced. The Manchester *Guardian* says: "He was a man of a large and benevolent heart, and of generous, though violent and erratic, impulses. Many years ago, as will be remembered, he was actively and very prominently associated in the efforts to ameliorate the condition of the factory population, by the reduction by legislative enactment of their hours of labor."

The Paris papers record the death of Gen. Tom Thumb as having occurred in circumstances of great indigence, at one of the hospitals of that city.

Our Envoy at Paris had had occasion to vindicate the sanctity of the Sabbath. On Sunday night, Aug. 18, a ball was given by the Persian Ambassador in honor of the Shah's birthday. The company, considering the emptiness of the town, was very numerous, but ladies were greatly in the minority. The family of Mr. Dayton, who lives next door, declined the invitations they received on account of the day on which the *fête* took place.

More than once statements have been made of persons having gone to Caprera with the intention of assassinating Garibaldi. A letter written by Garibaldi's friend, Vecchi, from the island to the *Movimento*, of Genoa, gives an account of a new affair of the kind. In the middle of the night of the 7th, three gendarmes on duty near Garibaldi's house, heard a noise of footsteps, and saw two men pass at a short distance. "Who goes there?" cried one. A pistol-shot was the only reply. The gendarmes ran towards them, crying "Stop, in the King's name!" but the strangers made use of gross language. The gendarmes fired their carbines; a cry of "Madonna!" was raised by one of the men, and the two then ran away and put off in a boat. On a rock near were found the marks of three balls, and at the bottom of it a pool of blood, with drops of blood leading towards the sea, and at a short distance a pocket-handkerchief stained with blood, and a powder-flask. When Garibaldi was told of the affair he attached little importance to it. From the cry of "Madonna!" it is not doubted that the two men belong to Southern Italy; as the exclamations of Northern men on being wounded is "Jesu Maria! Giuseppe!"

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND.

British Sentiment upon the Repulse at Bull Run—How English Politicians Stand—The Rebels Send a War Steamer to Sea from England—The British Government Declines to Interfere—The South Lancashire Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

The results of the battle of Bull Run are developing themselves here in a way that is, to be sure, natural and expected, but is not in any way pleasing. Even to the Southerners here there must be a strong feeling of regret mixed with their triumph, for the name of America, which a year ago carried so much weight, is now a mere mark for jokes and sneers, or regrets that are hardly less insulting. Even our firm allies who have stood up for us and our Government under all sorts of attacks, are now silent, or hesitating, or openly recant their sins and throw us off. It is the fashion after the prorogation of Parliament, for the members who have anything to say that they think they would be better for saying, to meet their constituents or their admirers at some dinner or celebration that can be most easily adapted to the purpose, and there to deliver their views on the world in general, and English interests in particular, at such length as they may think fit. This year, as usual, quite a number of such dissertations have been delivered, commencing with Mr. Bernal Osborne and going down through Mr. Bright and others, till we have at last reached Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Hadfield. Of them all, Mr. Bright alone seems to me to have taken our side, and Mr. Bright's friendship in England is enough alone to place any man in a mortifying minority. Of the flippant insolence of Mr. Bernal Osborne, it is of no use to speak, except so far as it shows the current of the stream. But Mr. Roebuck has been our warm friend, and though no Englishman would be surprised at any wild behavior he might be guilty of, it does seem, nevertheless, hard to explain how this crotchety and eccentric man should hurry to throw his stone at us now, when his usual tendency to go against public opinion ought to lead him to support us harder than ever. Still, so it is, and after all we may suffer no more from his attack than the Emperor of Austria has been helped by his support. But though Mr. Roebuck represents no one but himself, and though his opinions would probably not weigh a feather in the councils of the Ministry, he does still show the great change of opinion that our troubles are creating, even among the English radicals, of whom he is one. His friend, Mr. Hadfield, who spoke at the same meeting, is another of the same class, but he did not venture to dissent from the doctrine of Mr. Roebuck, nor to say a word in our defence. The reaction towards conservatism here is strong, and is likely to be stronger, so that no one need be astonished if England takes, before long, the position of fifty years ago. She will coquet with Slavery in America, and do all she can to discourage freedom in Hungary.

There is at least one consolation about the present state of things; we are likely to know our real friends, and to find out where we stand. At present the prospect is not lively. The mere falling off of a few friends is an accident that is of little account. Returning good luck will whistle them back again as earnest as ever, and if our losses went no further, the damage would be small. But the news of the battle at Bull Run fell like a spark on gunpowder among the secessionist agents here, and startled them into a supernatural activity. While our credit sinks like lead, these busy hands are writing money articles for the *Times*, and pumping their ideas into the brain of that journal's city oracle. They are in the markets all over the country, bidding furiously against our Government for arms, and as seems to be thought, not without success. They have got money—ready money—of that there can be no doubt, though from whom, and at what awful discount, I do not undertake even to guess. They are sanguine as ever of recognition, and very likely have their reasons for being so. Nor is all this the worst.

Within the last few days, it is rumored that they have succeeded in equipping and sending off an armed steamer with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Southern States, which has been for some time past quietly receiving its stores under the direction of a Liverpool firm in the American trade. Of the particulars of this affair I am not informed, but it is said still further, that the British Government, when called upon to prevent the departure of the vessel, declined to interfere—on what grounds I have not heard.

If these stories are true, and whether they are so or not must soon be known, all talk of the good-will of this Government towards us, and all the talk of the English Press about our ingratitude, will receive a quietus. The English themselves must then fairly own up that our anger at their course is not only excusable, but already justified, and we shall at last stand where we ought—trusting to ourselves only, and regularly brought down to the hard-pan of our own unaided strength. But even if the story were not true, it must soon become so, for there is more than one armed vessel fitting out in British ports, and intended to be run under the British flag till they have escaped the blockade and landed their cargoes. Then they will become ships of war, no doubt, and cruise as the Southern national fleet. The English Government, true to its neutral ground, will not interfere to prevent the fitting out of these vessels until its own interests begin to suffer; though, on the other hand, it will not allow them or their prizes to enter its ports under the insurgent flag.

Here we have, then, a tolerably long list of the immediate effects of our defeat at Bull Run on the position of things here. Luckily Parliament has adjourned and every one has gone off to Scotland or to the Continent. The next struggle here will not come off much before the New-Year, and by that time we shall know pretty certainly what to expect.

The Government, too, has its own affairs to attend to, and these are not all so prosperous as might be. The election for South Lancashire has given them a shock which demoralizes them more than ever. Next Spring there will be a dissolution almost certainly, and the general election will probably mix everything up worse than ever, leaving the margin between Liberal and Conservative so faint that the Ministry will not know where to find it. Already Lord Palmerston is one of the most curious Liberals that ever made England stare, and Lord Derby and his son, Lord Stanley, are quite as little conservative on the other hand. Either might lead the other's party. Sure that the Whig control cannot survive Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby is in no hurry to bring himself in prematurely, and prefers his horses and his comfort to the labor of the Premiership.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENCE.

MATTERS AND THINGS AT WASHINGTON AS SEEN BY MR. WM. RUSSELL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

The heat has been so oppressive that even if the Armies were ready for action they could not fight. Prince Napoleon, on his excursion to Mount Vernon on Wednesday, lost two horses from sunstroke, or at least the United States Government did so, but, nothing daunted, he went across the river yesterday, with special passes and an escort, and attended by Gen. McDowell to the Confederate outposts, whence he went over to visit Gen. Beauregard, and probably to Richmond. Mr. Seward did not offer any objections, of course; but this step on the Prince's part has displeased some of the friends of the Government. I have been visiting the camps at the other side, and observe no sign of an aggressive movement, but there is a concentration of troops on our right to meet a display of force on the part of the enemy beyond the Chain Bridge and at Great Falls.

In my last letter I referred to the misrepresentations respecting the visits of the Confederates to Mount Vernon, which had so far influenced Gen. Scott that he wrote a general order, rather remarkable in its phraseology, warning the National troops against the commission of any acts of vandalism, should they be in that vicinity. Similar misapprehensions on the part of Gen. Beauregard led to his sending a flag of truce to inquire whether the Nationalists had been hanging prisoners taken in battle. The explanation is, that some gymnasts of a regiment were exhibiting their feats for the amusement of their comrades, and had been taken by the spectators as the victims of capital punishment. It is to be hoped that the report which has appeared of the brutal flogging of a Northern woman by a mob in one of these seceded States is equally untrue.

I am inclined to think Gen. Butler's recent visit to Washington was connected with his desire to enforce on the minds of the military authorities his plan of operations from Fort Monroe, in which I must confess there seems to me a great deal of soundness. There is, of course, difficulty in the way of concentrating troops, baggage, and material by sea; but the Nationalists, after all, are only 12 hours from Baltimore by the Chesapeake, and a few hours more from Washington. They command the sea, and they ought to be able to collect in force more rapidly by means of a naval flotilla than the Confederates could assemble to oppose them.

The special session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which adjourned yesterday to the 4th of December, passed during its brief sitting of a month a number of Acts more important in character, and introducing changes of greater consequence in the Constitution of the United States, than any since the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. H. May, a member of the Maryland delegation in Congress, in explaining why he refused to recommend Lieut.-Col. Emory for the rank of General, states that he did so on the ground that he recommended no one for military office during this wretched civil war; that Maryland ought not to be expected to furnish either officers or men to carry on a war so repugnant to the feelings of her people.

In Missouri, the new Governor, Gamble, has issued a proclamation to the authorities to enroll the people into organization, and notifying the troops of the Confederate States who have entered the country that their continuance there would be regarded as an act of war against the State of Missouri. He offers protection to penitents, and it is understood that a Committee of Public Safety will be formed in each county to maintain the peace, in default of which the United States troops will be called in and quartered on the people.

In another distracted State, Virginia, the State Convention at Richmond have ordained that any citizen of the State holding office under the Government of the United States after the 31st of July, 1861, shall be banished for ever, and be declared an alien enemy; and that any citizen who shall undertake to represent the State in Congress shall be deemed guilty of treason, and his property shall be confiscated.

The proposition of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, to appoint Commissioners to meet Commissioners from the Southern States, in order to adopt such amendments to the Constitution as shall assuage all grievances, was rejected so peremptorily as to leave no hope that any disposition exists in Congress for a compromise.

Indeed, it has been with difficulty that the ultra party in both Houses have been prevented from passing the most violent resolutions day after day, and the very last sitting of Congress witnessed several attempts of the kind. Mr. Diven proposed that at a time when armed rebellion threatened the integrity of the Union and the overthrow of the Government, any and all resolutions recommending or designing to make terms with armed rebels is either cowardice or treason; which Mr. Cox met by a resolution that the member from New-York who endeavored to introduce a resolution denouncing over forty members of this House because of their vote for propositions to adjust our national difficulties as cowards and traitors, deserves the censure of this House and of all true patriots for the falsity, arrogance and insults to his peers contained in his unparliamentary resolution.

It was not without opposition at the last that the resolution of Congress approving and confirming the acts of the President for suppressing insurrection and rebellion was passed before the House adjourned; and the forlorn hope, represented by Messrs. Breckinridge, Bayard and others, showed fight to the very last. The intelligence received from Kentucky shows that so far the result of the elections to the State Legislature has been favorable to the Unionists as opposed to the State Rights men, and it is not too much to suppose that so far that great and important State has given a general adhesion to the acts of the Government. It has yet to be seen, however, what course the Legislature will pursue, and it must be remembered that the Governor, Beriah Magoffin, not long ago asserted the absolute sovereignty and neutrality of the State of Kentucky, and called out her forces, naval and military, to resist any invasion either by the Confederates or by the troops of the United States, in which he seemed supported by the general feeling of the citizens.

An appeal made to the President in reference to searches for arms in the State of Maryland has been followed by an order from Gen. Scott, that searches of houses for arms, &c., and arrests, shall only be made by special authority of the Commander of the Department, unless in extreme cases.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, failed before the Senate rose in obtaining a hearing for his resolution, that it was no part in the present war to interfere with the institution of Slavery in any States of the Union, and it is now felt that if the contest is to go on the end must be a direct war against Slavery itself.

At the present moment it is calculated that the United States expenditure exceeds $1,000,000 a day. Mr. Secretary Chase, in his report to Congress, stated that the sums already voted amounted to $318,519,581, of which sum he proposed to raise $240,000,000 by loans, and $80,000,000 by increased customs and taxation. A direct tax of $20,000,000, an income tax of 3 per cent. upon all incomes above $800, raised to 5 per cent. in the case of absentees, with large additions to the Morrill tariff, are the means proposed; but not one shadow of truth has been adduced to prove that any one of them will answer the end, while, in the case of the seceded States, we know that the appropriations cannot at present, if ever, be raised.

With all the efforts that a man can make to keep down his expenses, the mighty spasmodic efforts of the North to create and maintain a great military establishment are attended by great waste; but peculations, which have been of late extensive and active, putting devil's dust and shoddy into cloth, brown paper into shoe soles, and indulging in similar practices, whereby patriotic citizens make fortunes by their country's losses, have not so much to do with the extravagances as the ignorance of those charged with the distribution of the public money. I have seen it stated in an American paper that a volunteer costs five times as much as a regular soldier, and I have been assured by an officer of the regular Army, that a volunteer costs certainly three times as much as an enlisted private. It is generally declared that every soldier of the United States costs £200 per annum. The last Act of Congress was to raise the pay of the soldier to $13 a month, or about £2 17s. 6d., and this paid to him with little or no deduction such as our soldiers suffer from. In the matter of ordnance alone, the waste must be extraordinary. Guns of all calibres, six-pounders, tens, twenties, thirties, and special rifled ordnance for each description; all kinds of experimental guns on trial, some probably not more efficacious than the famous proposal which has been suggested in many Northern papers, of driving the enemy from Manassas, and of destroying those eternal masked batteries, how do you think? By the plan of our old friend Pelissier, in Algeria, when he smoked the Arabs out of their caves! To be sure there are no caves here, but still it is proposed to rout the Confederates by setting the brushwood in their front on fire. Southern ingenuity, not to be undone, has discovered an equally effective mode of gaining on the enemy at Fort Pickens, and a Mobile paper proposes that tin vessels should be filled with snakes, scorpions and other agreeable insects and reptiles, to be discharged by mortars and guns into the interior of the fort, so as to deliver their pleasant consignments on arriving among the garrison.

If I am correctly informed, the desertions from the Northern Army are numerous enough to excite serious apprehensions. By a private letter from a country gentleman in Maryland I learn that all the byways and roads are filled with men making their way home. Some are working in the neighborhood as laborers on the farms, others are hiding in the large towns, and that they are numerous may be judged from the fact of sixty-five being counted going past one house in rather an out-of-the-way place in one day. The stories of deserters are never to be credited. These men complain of bad treatment from officers, want of food, and no pay. It is known that some officers never stopped their career from the moment they turned their backs at Bull Run till they ran to earth in their own houses, and by their own firesides in the North. If anything could increase the schism between the regulars and the volunteers, it has been found in the bitter manner in which the Artillery speak of the desertion of the troops placed to support the United States batteries, which were fought with great gallantry, and only abandoned at the last moment.

The Congress at Richmond has instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of taking and preserving evidence of the abduction or reception of slaves by the enemy, to the end that indemnity may be exacted hereafter.

Gen. Fremont has received thirty-six heavy guns, with equipments, from Pittsburgh. Nothing more has been heard of Gen. Pillow's force and its attack on Bird's Point. Some insignificant skirmishes have been reported from Missouri. I can write no more. Thermometer 103 in the shade.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON.

ADVANTAGE OF HIGH PRICES AND HALF TIME.

From the Circular of Messrs. Neill Brothers, Brokers, Liverpool.

Strange and almost incredible as it may appear, it is nevertheless the fact that it is the deliberate intention of the American Governments—both North and South—to seal up the new cotton crop, so that not a bale of it (which they can prevent) shall leave the plantations during the continuance of the war. The North believes that the need of money will bring the South to terms; the South is just as firm in the faith that the need of cotton will bring the North to terms, or lead the European Governments to interfere. How long these efforts will be successful, it is impossible to say. No doubt some cotton will reach the ports, creeks and bays along the coast—notwithstanding all the recommendations of patriotic factors—and escape the blockade, in spite of the vigilance of the whole United States fleet. But it is clear that any supply that can thus reach us will be of very trifling importance. A week hence the time will have arrived (1st September) when, under ordinary circumstances, the new shipping season should commence. What we wish our friends to understand, and fully realize, is that there is absolutely no prospect of its commencing then, or for months to come.

Ordinarily we view high prices of cotton as injurious to our customers and to the trade, and we condemn speculation, which is so frequently unfounded, and not required to attract a supply which would be certain to come in the natural course of trade. But we now beg our friends to understand that *the only means of even slightly mitigating the fearful evils incident to a cotton famine are a great and timely advance in price, which will prove to merchants and growers in India and other distant countries, that the scarcity is in real one, and induce them to gather up and ship cotton hither, rather than leave it to be manufactured by the natives of those countries.* Thus our distress may be mitigated—the wheels of trade may be kept in motion, even though at low speed—and partial employment may give food to thousands who would otherwise be destitute. *A national benefit would also be conferred by all spinners who, by running their mills at half time, should reduce by so much their consumption of cotton.* If this were universally adopted, the present stock, instead of being exhausted in December, would last till May, and before then it is possible that peace may be restored. Very respectfully, yours,

NEILL BROTHERS.

NECESSITY OF NEW FIELDS.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The lesson which the approaching deficiency in the cotton supply teaches is too obvious to require enforcement, but it is one which nothing but the pressure of an absolute necessity could drive into the heads of our manufacturers. We have been too long dependent upon America for our supply of cotton, and we have clung to this dependence when a little well-directed energy would have opened sources of supply to us in other parts of the world, and especially in our own possessions—India, Australia, and the West Indies—particularly the latter, which might by this time have afforded us all the cotton we require. When the pressure is actually upon us we make convulsive efforts to procure that which we should have had already at hand. India, it is true, has for some years sent cotton into our markets, but invariably of the worst description. It is only within the past year that attention has been seriously directed to British Guiana and Jamaica, where cotton of the finest staple may be raised in any quantity, and at a moderate cost. It required some decisive severance of our commercial intercourse with America to stimulate our energies, to send us to new sources of supply, and to terminate a dependence which was as unworthy of the character of this country as it was hazardous to her people. *Let us hope that before the American cotton is again found in our markets or our mills, we shall have, in a great measure, rendered ourselves independent of any vicissitudes, political or commercial, which may affect the cotton States of America.*

WHY INDIA CANNOT AFFORD A SUPPLY.

From the London Globe.

The difficulties in the way of extending our supply from India are considerable. There is a soil suitable for the growth of cotton, and every disposition on the part of the peasantry to grow it, as is shown by the plain fact that India does grow and consume itself a very large quantity of cotton. But the cotton, well and widely cultivated by the ryot, is badly gathered, badly cleaned and badly carried—suffering loss and deterioration in every one of the three operations. In this bad state it may suit the coarse manufactures of the country, but it is at a discount in the English market. Besides, the present difference of price between the Indian and English markets is not yet enough to induce a largely extended import. After buying the cotton from the native growers, it costs the English manufacturer 200 per cent. on the price to bring it to his doors, while 12½ per cent. on the price paid to the American planter defrays the cost of the corresponding transport from the plantation to the warehouse. The Cotton Supply Association speak of the land laws of India as if they were alone in fault, as if "the sale of land in fee simple" to English capitalists would settle the difficulty. But the Government of India is not a despotism that can set aside at a stroke of the pen the social and agrarian customs of the country. The land in India is, it is true, possessed in small patches by peasant cultivators more or less unimprovable in their habits—but Government cannot sweep them away. The grants of waste lands, and facilities to European land buyers to redeem the land tax, are being anxiously considered by the Calcutta authorities—but up to the present time, at least, the buyer, and not land, is what is most wanted. We read in the *Times of India*—just arrived—"The Cotton Supply Association seems to take it for granted that purchasers are thick as blackberries, whereas *there is not a European in India to-day* willing to embark in the cultivation of waste land for cotton, though the fee simple were offered him as a gift." In fact, the *cultivation* of cotton may well be left to the natives, if European agency would undertake the cleaning and transport of the crop. There are in India European speculators enough ready to buy land, if they get it very cheap, in Assam for growing tea, and in Southern India for growing coffee; but no Curtius of the cotton trade is ready as yet to plunge into the gulf to save Manchester from ruin. In Khandeish it is said that there are wide lands, now waste, suited for cotton, but Lord Canning distinctly states, in his reply to Mr. Haywood, that "the amount of accessible land ready for immediate occupation, and at the disposal of Government, is so extremely small as to be of little practical importance in considering how the cotton produce of India may be largely and rapidly increased." What the Government of India can do, and must do, is to promote public works, and by roads, railways, canals, tanks, reservoirs, and works of irrigation, facilitate the internal communication of the country. While the authorities do this, it is the duty of the cotton lords of England to do their part—a more difficult one than laying all the blame on the Government—by establishing agencies to stimulate the already willing native cultivation, to improve the preparation of the article, and to facilitate its transport. By these means England's difficulty may be tided over with a minimum of loss.

THE IMMEDIATE PROSPECT.

From the Liverpool Post.

Two years hence we shall have abundance. There is a fair crop—not so large as that of last year—in the Southern States, if we could get at it. It is certain that the high price will bring some of it hither. The Southerners will "run" the blockade, or send cargoes overland to Texas. (?) The safety of one cargo will pay for the loss of two; still, the price must be high, and that will lessen consumption. We fear that Mr. Bearley did not over-estimate the peril and trial threatening us when we remember that *the cotton in our stores at the present moment, and the little known to be on its way, will merely supply our manufacturers until February next, and that only on the condition that they do not work above four days in the week.*

It is well, at last, that the cotton manufacturers have got a good fright. They have been warned, year after year, of the folly of trusting to any one nation for a supply. All remedies in their power now were at their command ten years since, yet they neglected them. Even still there is a lurking hope that either by compromise or conquest the civil war in America will be ended so as to give us Southern cotton yet at a cheap rate. But as day after day closes in, the difficulties of adjustment increase. *These are building houses on the sand while the floods are threatening.* That February next will see the end of our American cotton, and that we are nearly ignorant of the quantity we may expect to reach us from other countries, are announcements sufficiently alarming.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the London Globe.

The cautious advance of the Confederates is no proof that they intend offensive operations. The nearer they can stand to Washington the better for them. They gain thereby the enormous political advantage of covering the country which has declared itself independent, and they take the best precautions in their power to protract the struggle; for every day of successful resistance must serve to consolidate the new Government, and familiarize the Northern States with its existence. The actual fighting appears to be confined at present to Missouri, where Gen. Lyon is successfully maintaining his position against the assaults of Lawyer Pillow and Bishop Polk.

Although fortune in this campaign has been hitherto on the side of the South, their cause is far from being secure. The larger number of small victories have been won by the North. In all the combats that have occurred the best General has been triumphant. Lyon, Siegel, McClellan, with troops of the same stuff as those engaged at Manassas, have defeated their opponents. McDowell was inferior to Beauregard and failed before him. The new leader, McClellan, is of a different stamp. He has shown his mettle. Every order he issues, every measure he adopts, proves that he is a real soldier. His advent in the camp before Washington has been marked by great and salutary changes. The troops will probably be drilled; the camp, the men, and their arms kept clean; insubordination will be put down; drunkenness will meet appropriate punishment, and incompetent officers will be partially weeded out. It is, therefore, possible that Gen. McClellan, if properly supported by President Lincoln, may be able to convert the material supplied to him into a tolerable Army within two or three months, and thus be able in "the Fall" to renew an offensive campaign. The defeat and disgrace of Bull Run renders it impossible for the North to negociate before they have tried once more the hazards of warfare. On the other hand, there is still a foolish reliance in the North upon mere numbers; as if, in war, 100,000 *men* were of any value compared with 50,000 *soldiers*. *The Nationalists have not yet learned that campaigns are not elections, and that battles are not like caucuses, wherein the party numerically the stronger is inevitably the victor.* The future of the contest depends upon these two things: whether McClellan or Beauregard will, in two months, succeed in training and organizing the better Army; and whether McClellan or Beauregard is the better General. The worth of the military art to a nation, and of the true military spirit in a nation, was never demonstrated more conclusively than in this American contest; and it cannot be too often repeated that our volunteers should take the lesson read to them deeply to heart, and that the whole empire should profit by the example their kinsmen have set them of what to avoid.

IMPERFECTION OF THE BLOCKADE.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

There is no doubt that, up to the present time, so far as we have been informed, the blockade of the Southern coast has not been efficient. The more important ports, such as New-Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and Pensacola, have been blockaded, but the blockade of these places appears to have nearly exhausted the disposable forces of the National Government, and the consequence is, that other places, such as Wilmington, Beaufort, &c., although declared to be blockaded, have not as yet been legally, that is, efficiently, closed against commerce. It is in vain for the National Government to proclaim the blockade of the Southern ports from Baltimore to the Rio Grande. Neutral States are only bound to respect such a proclamation so far as there is the ability to give effect to it, which, on the part of the National Government, there does not appear to be. All this is, of course, well known to Admiral Milne, who has been placed in the somewhat difficult position of having to witness an inefficient blockade with a force at his disposal adequate to raise it. That he should have applied to his Government for precise instructions under the circumstances is more than probable, but with the sincere desire to preserve a strict neutrality between the American belligerents, which animates our Government and people, it is equally probable that Admiral Milne has been directed to avoid any collision with the blockading squadron, until at least a fair time has elapsed for establishing the blockade along the line of coast indicated by President Lincoln's proclamation. *When that time has expired, it may be a question whether we should not enforce the rights which we can claim as neutrals, under the maxims of international law and usage.*

How the Times proposed to Wage War on the Rebels.

From the New-York Times, May 21.

JEFF. DAVIS AND HOW TO FIGHT HIM.

Jeff. Davis, the arch-rebel of the South, is as wary as he is wicked. Let us be well assured of this. There is, for the moment, a lull in his war-notes. His poor tool, the Executive of Virginia, through whose territory alone the United States Government can be assailed in any vital point, ostentatiously declares that *he* "will not allow Washington City to be attacked from the soil of Virginia." A mean, false varlet, this Letcher! He and his adhering portion of Virginia belong to Jeff. Davis as completely as Faust belonged to the Devil. And Jeff. Davis has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard.

We repeat, the arch-rebel is as wary as he is wicked. He wants time. He lacks arms. He has no provisions. His finances are feeble. But he has risked fortune, fame, honor and life upon his reckless rebellion, and will he—can he—dare he turn back? But he is not yet ready to move forward.

Jeff. Davis lacks arms, lacks provisions, lacks money. He therefore is a disgraced and ruined man unless he can gain time to manufacture guns and gunpowder, gain time to collect subsistence for an army, and be permitted *to choose his own ground for fighting!* This last is an overwhelming necessity for Jeff. Davis, and the moment it is denied him his heart is broken, and his Government will dissolve. It is therefore precisely the point in which the arch-rebel must and will be thwarted.

Mr. Jeff. Davis *wishes to be invaded from the North.* Why? Because the Border Slave States are full of fighting men. The people of these States are indeed the most formidable fighting men in the world. In case of their invasion, they will be fighting on their own soil, for their homes and firesides; while the United States forces will be fighting away from home. [illegible] the Border States will [illegible] on flank and rear, who will harass and sting, like bees from a shaken hive. More; *while the Border State forces are resisting, Jeff. Davis can be rolling up on all the railroads every disposable fighting man from all the Gulf States, so that the invading army must confront the military power of the entire South, while it is literally fighting its way through a hostile local population.* And yet more: while the fighting men of the South are thus contesting every inch of advance across their northern border, *their homes are quiet, [illegible] only by the peaceful plow; and [illegible] and cotton are grown in peace, to subsist the Southern army in its northern [illegible].*

That the United States must invade Virginia and become possessed of Richmond, is most certain. That Jeff. Davis will be delighted to hear it, is also true, because we have sketched his programme of the campaign to the letter, just as he wants it. But while he thinks to offer battle on the Northern line of Virginia, and to make a feint of retreating towards Richmond and tempting on the elated Army of the Union until he can flank it from Norfolk and York River on the east, and from Harper's Ferry and Winchester on the west, and then annihilate it, *he forgets that his whole Army, his people, his country, are already flanked by the sea-coast and the Gulf*, and that no Army will advance upon Richmond until every soldier of the Gulf States is fully employed at home, in saving from Union Armies that will hang upon their coasts, the plantations and the *animate property* on whose products the South expects to live! *Here is a flanking movement that ends the war, if we may so speak, before it has fairly begun. It serves the double purpose, too, of blockade and invasion.* It forces the secession armies to gather and encamp in the lagoons and morasses of the coast, while the Union Armies *have good health on ship-board. It transfers the theatre of war to a region that the Northern half of the Gulf States dare not risk their lives in*; and yet, if the invasion is unresisted there, the Confederate States must fall in remediless ruin. With a vigorous prosecution of the war in this direction, Mr. Jeff. Davis is a lost man—his petty despotism is doomed. England and France have failed him. His King Cotton has proved to be King Log. The navies of England and France will not keep his ports open. His cotton (what little may be grown) will not be exported, and the first coupon on his recent loan, secured by the export duty on cotton, will never be paid. The seas and the Gulf are still ruled by the glorious Stars and Stripes, and just where Jeff. Davis is merely a pirate, to be hung at the yard-arm, the Union is one of the mighty nations of the earth, ready to pour out on his exposed flank, among his helots and against his homes, armies great enough to appal and paralyze a half million of his swordsmen.

The world knows that any Army that can be outflanked is lost. The only question in waging war against Jeff. Davis is this: Shall we, by invading the territory that he controls, expose our armies to defeat, or to decimation at least; *or shall we avail ourselves of our vast marine, capable of transferring to his flank a hundred thousand men if necessary, in two or three divisions, threatening him in quarters that he will know not till too late to repel, and by thus distracting and harrassing his rear, penetrate to his Northern strongholds and seize them without danger and almost without resistance?*

Let Davis collect his army in Virginia, and one gun from a Union fleet in Berwick's Bay or off Pensacola or Charleston, will send his men flying South in shuddering horror, to save shrieking families and scattering slaves! Western Virginia meanwhile lifts the banner of the Union, and cuts off the infatuated revolutionists of Richmond. And Winfield Scott, by popular acclaim and without the loss of a soldier, may march to that ancient city, and proclaim an amnesty to repentant treason, or what is better, freedom from military despotism to an over-awed and over-ridden, but ever loyal people. To this speedy solution of a disturbing problem, a wise Administration may soon conduct us.

Board of Education.

TEACHERS FOR THE EVENING SCHOOLS—THE SATURDAY FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Board was held Wednesday evening, the President, Mr. Curtis, in the chair. Nominations for Teachers for Evening Schools were received from the various Wards, and after considerable discussion as to their proper disposition, they were finally referred to the Committee on Evening Schools.

A resolution ordering the payment of three months salary to Thomas Gibbons, Assistant Teacher in the Fourth Ward, was next considered. It was stated by the Commissioner from the Fourth, that Mr. Gibbons had been prevented from drawing his pay on account of illegal appointment. The matter was referred to a Special Committee of five.

The President called the attention of the Board to the pay-roll for the Saturday Normal school teachers for the month of August, 1861. Some question had been raised as to the legality of allowing pay for the time mentioned, it being vacation month. The Commissioner from the Eighth claimed that there was no such school in existence after July 31, according to a resolution which had been hurried through the Board, and for that reason he thought the Board had no right to appropriate money for such a purpose. The Commissioner from the Twentieth said it would be a disgrace to the Board to allow the salary for the month of August; if it was proposed to make a gift of a certain sum of money, let it be so understood, that the Board would receive due credit for the act. A resolution was adopted ordering the salaries to be paid.

After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Clarke, whose great comic powers have caused a revival in theatrical matters here, and gladdened the elegant establishment where he performs with a constant succession of crowded houses, takes his benefit to-night, and will make his last appearance but one before a New-York audience. The bill for the occasion is all that can be desired by the lovers of fun. We hope that it may draw an overbrimming house. Mr. Clarke is one of the few comedians who combine genial breadth of style with unfailing elegance.

Caution.—BISCOTINE FOOD FOR INFANTS.—DELLUC & CO. would caution the public against a spurious imitation of their Biscotine, put up in wooden boxes. The genuine is put up only in one-pound papers and in one-pound bottles, and each package to be genuine must have the signature of DELLUC & CO., No. 635 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion for 1861.—I have now ready my Fall Styles of Gentlemen's Hats, and would call to it the attention of my customers and the public generally. N. ESPENCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies Returning from the Country.—HANDSOME gaiter boots at 12s.; slip and ties, 6s. to 7s. per pair, with boys', misses' and infants' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Knox's Fall Style of Gents' Hats is now ready. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

Gilbert—Stewart.—On Wednesday, July 31, by Rev. Charles Jones, James A. Gilbert to Mary Agnes, daughter of James D. Stewart, and grand-daughter of John Hague, Esq., of West Hoboken.

Henderson—Ogden.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at Christ Church, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, John Martin Henderson, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Buffalo, and Elizabeth Chetwood, daughter of E. B. D. Ogden.

DIED.

Willcomb.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 5, Edward H., youngest son of John W. Willcomb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 144 East 13th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Ford.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 5, Ella, daughter of Sidney and Cornelia Ford, in the 20th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken this (Friday) morning from the residence of her parents, No. 205 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, to Newfoundland, N. J.

Chemidlin.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 5, Louis Gabriel Chemidlin, son of J. B. and Angelique Chemidlin, aged 21 months and 3 days.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) the 6th inst., from No. 305 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

Barton.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 5, Mrs. Mary Barton, widow of James Barton, of Factoryville, S. I., in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 110 King-st., without further invitation.

Cromwell.—At New-Windsor, near Newburgh, 9th month, 5th, (Thursday,) Letitia, wife of John Cromwell, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, at 1 o'clock, on 7th day, 7th inst., and at 2 o'clock from Friends' Meeting-house at Cornwall.

Mercer.—At Waterloo, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 1, Harry Van Ingen, youngest son of Sarah A. and Myndert D. Mercer, aged 1 year and 16 days.

Brinkerhoff.—At Pollifly, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, Ann Eliza, wife of Garrit K. Brinkerhoff, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral from R. D. C. Church, Rev. Mr. Warner's, Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, at 11 A. M.

Castle.—In the City of Detroit, Arthur S. Castle, son of Dr. A. C. Castle, of this City, aged 21 years.

Funeral service in Trinity Church this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the deceased, and those of the family are invited to attend.

BLOCK TIN, LEAD, SPELTER, ANTIMONY, &c.

The finest qualities of Metals, and at the lowest market rates, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at the well-known and long-established stand, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 473.—SEPT. 5, 1861.
9, 73, 53, 5, 21, 13, 20, 36, 18, 49, 30.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 474.—SEPT. 5, 1861.
73, 69, 39, 35, 58, 6, 42, 47, 21, 71, 3, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MILITARY.

MEXICO!
FIRST SCOTT LIFE GUARD,
Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
Col. ALFRED W. TAYLOR.

By order of Gen. Dix, this regiment will be increased to the Government standard of 1,046 men immediately. Able-bodied men only will be accepted; those who have seen active service preferred. This regiment was mustered into the United States service the 2nd of May last for two years, and has seen active service at Newport's News, Va., and is now stationed at Havre de Grace, Md. Many of the officers and men have served on the battle-fields of Mexico. Recruiting offices, No. 127 Grand-st., near Broadway, and No. 11 Chambers-st. Recruits forwarded every day to the camp of the regiment.

Recruiting officers:
Capt. CHAS. W. KRUGER, Company D.
Lieut. JAMES McDONALD, Company F.
Adjutant HENRIQUES.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 631 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

ATTENTION, RECRUITING AGENTS! One dollar paid down cash per man, presented, accepted by the Surgeon, and mustered. One dollar per head cash, on presentation of the muster-roll. Apply at No. 60 White-st., for two days.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 White-st.

1. Notice is hereby given to all Colonels who have been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise regiments, and who are now engaged in recruiting in this City, that only one recruiting office will be allowed, and that the expense thereof must not exceed $30 per month.

2. Colonels are requested to forward to this office certified copies of their authority to raise regiments.

B. B. SACKET,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry.
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 4, 1861.

ATTENTION! RETURNED THREE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS!—A command is about being formed under authority of the United States War Department, for special duty in the new State of Kanawha and Maryland. A meeting will be held in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, at 8 o'clock FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, when full particulars may be learned. D. A. ALLEN, Lieutenant Company F, Eighth Regiment.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—The bogus friends of this Regiment may meet where they please, but the genuine friends of this Regiment will meet at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely. Honesty is our watchword. By order of the V. C.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—The adjourned meeting of the friends of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., will take place THIS EVENING, at Gibson's Building, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway. GEO. ROGERS, President. Capt. CASTLE, Secretary.

THE WAR.—A SUTLERSHIP IS NOW opened in a highly favored regiment, just under marching orders; wanted, a practical business man; none without means need apply. Address for two days ROBERT MAJOR, Times Office. Unquestionable references exchanged.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at east, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; would have no objections to traveling. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will take care of children, do plain sewing and assist in washing and ironing; no objection to doing housework; can bring good City reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th-st., in the store, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she would go as chambermaid and do fine washing; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do light waiting, or as nurse and plain sewer; has good recommendations from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; could take charge of a baby from its birth, and can be well recommended. Call or address No. 2 Mulligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework; is willing and obliging; satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 159 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 6 Clarkson-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 408 3d-av., 3d floor, back room. Best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent chambermaid a situation in a private family; no objection to assist with washing; is an excellent fine washer and first-class chambermaid; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young person, native of Germany, a situation as chambermaid; she knows the English language, and would render herself useful in the household; she would bear the traveling expenses. Apply to P. T., 288, care of Messrs. Haasenstein & Vogler, Hamburg.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references; no objection to the country; will work for low wages. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid in a gentleman's family; understands French fluting, and all kinds of fine washing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 13th-st., third story, first door west of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would have no objection to take care of children, or would assist in any kind of housework. Call at No. 97 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she has lived 12 months.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 87 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sew, or take care of children. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 240 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young American girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; would take care of children, if required; best of City reference. Call at No 83 West 30th-st., until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 129 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an experienced, competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; she does French fluting, and can be highly recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 214½ West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid or to do general housework, by a Protestant girl; reference good. Apply at No. 138 Franklin-st., at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to take care of children; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has four years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 496 6th-av., near 30th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as regular laundress in a private family; will be willing and obliging; has an excellent recommendation from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer or would take a laundress' place; understands all kind of French fluting; has unexceptionable City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do French fluting; is a good seamstress, and would assist in the nursery; no objection to the country; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A REspectable young woman, a Protestant, just arrived from Europe, and a native of Dublin, wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is a good seamstress; has good recommendations. Call at No. 90 Henry-st., for A. R.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or would like to take care of children; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 349 2d-av., near 22d-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at the south-east corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice-cream, boning and larding, desserts, all kinds of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No 164 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook; she understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has five years' reference. Apply at No. 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a competent woman; understands French and American cooking in genteel families; would assist in washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-cream; the best of reference given. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 388 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, soups, games, desserts, &c.; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman as professed cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can give best City references. Call at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; has the best City reference; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., 2d floor, back room. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DEsires a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands perfectly meats, jellies and French cooking. Can be seen for two days at 491 6th-av. in the store.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; is willing to do housework; can give best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business and has lived with French, Spanish and German, and can produce the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands meats, soups and jellies; she perfectly understands her business and has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families; can be seen until suited. Call or address 59 West 29th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook, who can take the entire charge of the kitchen; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, No. 39 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant girl as cook; good City reference given. Call at her last place, No. 194 West 29th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable elderly woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a capital cook and a beautiful washer and ironer, and will be found very careful; excellent City references can be given. Apply at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook or to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 358 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as cook, is a good washer and ironer, is capable of doing housework; City reference given. Call at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., corner house, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 251 Grand-st., third floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED TO cook, wash and iron in a private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as good cook or laundress; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room, door on the end, for three days. Reference if required.

AS COOK—NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats and game; bread and pastry. Her daughter wishes a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid, or waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 3d-av., in the bakery, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is thoroughly competent; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; would take the general housework of a small family. Address or call at No. 315 Hicks-st., between Congress and Amity, Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business very well; would do the general housework of a small family; reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 8 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, between Hudson-av. and Navy-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give good City references. Call at No. 17 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by an experienced person, with good City reference. Apply at No. 34 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as cook washer and ironer. She can be seen for two days at No. 115 9th-st.; good City reference given.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as dressmaker; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go, by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., near 9th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—DRESSMAKER, &c.—A German widow lady, with her daughter, of a good family and well educated, wish situations; both, if possible, in one fine respectable house. The widow is a very good housekeeper and to be recommended in all branches; the daughter understands dressmaking, millinary, embroidery and all kinds of fine sewing, first-rate, and both of them would make themselves useful in all work; they speak English. Inquire at No. 92 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, front room, No. 2, in the morning from 10 to 12 o'clock, and in the afternoon from 2 to four o'clock, for about two or three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A COMPETENT, MIDdle-aged widow, who has a child, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family, or would do the work of a small family; a home is more desirable than high wages. Call, for two days, from 9 to 3 o'clock, at No. 60 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady, a situation as housekeeper, who wishes a quiet home in the City or country. Call at No. 403 Canal-st., for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable woman, a situation as housekeeper or laundress in a gentleman's house, or to be employed by the day; is perfectly competent to fill any situation satisfactorily; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at 114 East 14th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted for a neat, tidy girl to do general housework in a small private family; has lived six years with her last employer. Can be seen at No. 188 3d-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A NICE, tidy, sober, honest and industrious girl wants a situation in City or country; will take moderate wages; is a good cook and laundress, a nice chambermaid and waitress and houseworker. Apply at No. 294 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, by a competent woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork and waiting, or washing, in the City or country. Apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a young woman, with over two years' reference, to do general housework; she is a good plain cook, and a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit, and a splendid washer and ironer; prefers the City; is a good dairymaid; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do housework for a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; reference given. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Harrison's, No. 144 West 33d-st.

AS HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young women wish situations; one to do housework, and the other to do chamberwork, or regular waiter; have the best of reference from their last place. Call at 248 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City reference, in a private family, to do general housework; is a good cook and first-rate baker and a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A NEAT, RESpectable Scotch Protestant girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; no objection to chamberwork and washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages to suit the times.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable American woman, as lady's maid, or wait on an invalid; is an excellent seamstress; has no objections to travel; best of City reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED BY A REspectable English woman to return to England; would give her services as lady's or children's maid as equivalent for passage. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing, and can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses, and can give satisfactory City references; no objections to travel or wait on growing-up children. Can be seen until engaged at No. 470 3d-av., second floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English Protestant wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; or would assist in the care of grown children, or to teach. Apply, or address SEAMSTRESS, for two days, at No. 335 6th-av., first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as an experienced laundress; has lived in the very best families; understands French fluting; can come highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress, a Protestant; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families. Apply at No 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, to bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress and fond of children; is willing to make herself useful; would travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant woman as children's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth and will do plain sewing; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman, a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; is a good monthly nurse; would take care of an invalid; can do plain sewing; is kind and good-natured; will make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 372 2d-av., in the bakery.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a good fresh breast of milk, and can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a worthy Protestant girl who has lived with her two years, as nurse and chambermaid; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 127 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant young woman; can operate a Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference; is very kind to children and very neat. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; is kind with children; no objection to light chamberwork; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 375 7th-av., near 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 115 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a young girl; good City references. Apply at No. 146 East 32d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DISPENSING with the services of her seamstress, wishes to secure her a good situation; she is a good plain sewer; learned dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; she would take care of grown children, or assist with light work. Can be seen, until engaged, at her present employers, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes; can do embroidery and is willing to do light chamberwork, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A SEAMstress, employment by the day or week; can cut and fit children's clothes, and is an excellent embroiderer; can furnish excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 470 3d-av., any day this week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 157 Waverly-place, for two days

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress and take care of children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has the best of City references. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would make herself otherwise useful; would assist in the care of children. Can be seen at No. 170 West 34th-st., near 8th-av., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; has 6 years' reference from her last place; can do all kinds of family sewing; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Call at, or address No. 73 West 20th st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress in a private family; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class waitress, a situation in the City; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; is a competent and thorough servant; gives excellent City reference. Call, or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as waitress in a small private family; understands her business well; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AT THE MANHATTAN EMPLOYMENT Office, No. 2 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square, employers will find an excellent selection of servants, with thoroughly investigated characters and qualifications, including all nations and of all denominations, for city and country. Orders by mail duly attended to.
A. M. SEE, Proprietor.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—GOOD servants of all kinds, either white or colored, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MALES.

AS BUTLER OR WAITER.—THE ADVERtiser, a steady, respectable man, with first-class City reference, wishes employment in the above capacity in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of his business; will be found civil and trustworthy. Any notes addressed BUTLER, at Hegeman & Co.'s drug-store, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., New-York, will be punctually attended to, for two days.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, OFFICE EMPLOYment or something similar, by a young man; can keep books, superintend business, &c; is a good judge of money; reference given. Address, with particulars, for three days, C. F. Z., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations, discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; will make himself in any other way useful or keep a small garden in order if required. Address W. B., at H. Holman's feed-store, No. 367 3d-av., corner 28th-st., or Box No. 138 *Times* Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, with two years' reference from his last employer, in the City, also excellent country reference, is anxious to procure a situation as coachman or useful man; is well acquainted with the care of horses and harness; is a splendid driver. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES to obtain a situation for his coachman, having no further use for his services at the present time. He can recommend him in every respect, without reservation. Address Box No. 2,001 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man; will be found civil, willing and obliging, with long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver for City or country; can take care of greenhouse or hothouse if required; best reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a steady, sober, and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a greenhouse; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has been eight years in the business, and can give good City or country references from his last place. Address, for two days, B. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from his last place. Address W, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business—the care of green-house and grapery, the pruning of fruit trees and the laying out of grounds—and can produce several prizes; the best of City reference can be given. Address H. L. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation, by a Scotchman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business in every department, and can give the best of references as to good character and ability from late employers. Address FORDHAM, Box No. 291 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man who understands the business in all its branches; is careful and honest, and would make himself generally useful; would like to take charge of a small place. Address R. DOOLAY, Jamaica Post-office, L. I.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife, Protestants; no incumbrance; man as gardener or farmer; wife as cook or dairywoman; would be found suitable persons to take charge of any gentleman's place in Winter; can give the most satisfactory references. Apply at, or address L. J., Smith's Seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener, or as farmer and gardener, by a married man who thoroughly understands his business; the advertiser is willing and able to work, and would hire or work a place on shares in the Spring; the best of testimonials produced. Address H. N., Box. No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a gentleman's family, by a highly respectable Protestant young man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business in every respect; has excellent City recommendations. No objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house, by a young man who understands his business perfectly and who has the best of City reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, by note, J. M., 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-place, in the drug store.

TO CALICO PRINTERS AND CHEMISTS.—A person who understands making oil vitrol and other acids on a new and economical plan, would like a situation; is competent to put up a chamber and all necessary apparatus for working, and is a thorough master of his business. Address T. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH situations; one as farmer and the other as dairymaid or cook; both experienced and well recommended. Call, or address FARMER, for two days, at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, married, but without incumbrances; he must understand his business thoroughly in all its branches, and have lived on a first-class country seat. Apply at Nos. 46 and 48 Barclay-st., up stairs, on Friday, 6th inst., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant nurse and seamstress, willing to be generally useful, kind to children, for a small family. Address PLACE, Box No. 75 *Times* Office, giving name, residence and references, compensation expected and qualifications.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a neat, competent girl, who can bring good references, as nurse and seamstress, in a small family. Apply at No. 127 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A DRY-GOODS commission house, a thoroughly competent salesman. Address, stating real name, salary expected and nature of experience, Box No. 811 Post-office, New-York.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with the hoop-skirt trade. Address, stating previous engagement, reference and salary expected, Box No. 2,339 Post-office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Protestant waitress; City references indispensable. Apply, from 10 to 12 A. M., at No. 105 5th-av.

WANTED—A MAN OF MIDDLE AGE, OF pleasant and pleasing address, to take the management of a manufacturing establishment. One who has had some experience as such preferred. The situation is one of responsibility, and none will be considered unless unqualified testimonials as to honesty, sobriety, character and capability, and to such a prominent situation and fair compensation will be given. Address H., New-York Post-office, Box No. 1,985, will have immediate attention.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.—WANTED, AN American girl between 14 and 16; one who is tidy, prepossessing in manners, and strictly honest, to tend a fancy store near the City; one who is lady-like and refined will find a pleasant and comfortable home. Address C. B. H., Box No. 100 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had on Friday.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT FOR A CLUB, to reside on the premises; must be accustomed to catering, and none need apply who cannot come well recommended for honesty and sobriety; a married man preferred. Apply by letter to CLUB, Box No. 48 Post-office.

RESPECTABLE AGENTS WANTED—TO sell the trial packages of Dr. MARTIGNON'S Hair Restorative, to prevent the accumulation of stamps. It is already in general use, and from $1 to $3 per day may be made. Address PROF. MARTIGNON, Station C.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, ONE stewardess, three porters for stores, two girls to travel o California with families. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING in Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y., 16 miles from the City, and on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a small family (French, American or Spanish,) with board, entirely on the Parisian style; the situation is extremely healthy, and there is plenty of shade; use of piano, and French lessons if required. Inquire of J. WOOD, Mount Vernon Station, or of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., where the map of place and house can be seen.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.—A family or single gentlemen can find a comfortable home, within 15 minutes' ride by cars from Jersey City Ferry; the house has all the modern improvements, garden, play-grounds, fresh milk, etc., a first-rate table, and good furnished rooms. Terms, $3 50 to $4 a week. Address A. B. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or depôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN-ZEE HOUSE, NYACK ON THE Hudson. This delightful Summer resort will remain open for guests until Sept. 16; board, $1 50 per day, and from $6 to $9 per week. Boats leave Harrison-st. at 9 A. M. and 3½ and 5 o'clock P. M., and Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and 4½ o'clock P. M. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—SUMMER AND AUTUMN BOARD.—A few good rooms can be had at this well-known resort, 12 miles from New-York, direct by railroad. Inquire of JOHN H. ANDRUS, Esq., No. 46 Murray-st.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, ON account of the fineness of the weather and the very superior surf-bathing, will not close before Sept. 18.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY—FALL 1861.
MRS. DAVIDSON'S
PARIS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
(Established 1841.) No. 125 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Ladies and families are respectfully informed that they can depend upon having their orders faithfully executed, with care and economy, and promptly forwarded by express to any part of the United States. Every information cheerfully furnished by mail in regard to styles, charges, &c. Address as above.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood (47), but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to N. M. G., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
By LOCKWOOD, BROTHER & UNDERHILL,
No. 46 Murray-st.
THIS DAY at 10 o'clock.
REGULAR SALE OF DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, Linens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Hoop-skirts, &c.
ALSO, A LINE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, FRESH from Eastern manufacturers.
A line of extra Germantown Hosiery, comprising a general assortment.

OFFICE OF THE PERSSE & BROOKS PAPER WORKS.—WINDSOR LOCKS, Connecticut, Sept. 3, 1861.—The Mills, dwelling-houses and other property of this Corporation will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The ANCHOR MILL was rebuilt after the fire in 1857, and contains 9 engines, (one a Kingsland's patent,) two 72-inch fourdrinier machines, and all other machinery necessary to a well-appointed paper mill, the whole in good condition.

The PACIFIC MILL, built in the most substantial manner, in 1854, contains 15 engines, (one a Kingsland's patent,) three 84-inch fourdrinier machines, &c., &c., and is in all respects a model mill, and one of the largest in the country.

The ATLANTIC MILL has 2 engines and has of late been used in connection with the Pacific. The Anchor and Pacific Mills have a good supply of spring water, store houses, coal bins, &c., and there are 5 dwelling-houses, containing 24 tenements. The mills, with their fixtures, will be sold separately, also the dwelling-houses. This property is situated 12 miles north of Hartford, on the great thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.
J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A coupé rockaway, nearly new, made by Lawrence, of Broadway, and will be sold without reserve, for account of parties interested in a former purchase.

A sorrel mare, eight years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind; is an excellent family or doctor's horse, and is a good traveler.

Also, a gray mare, ten years old, 14¼ hands high—a very good saddle horse, and is a good traveler in all harness.

Also, a second-hand top buggy, built by Lawrence, of Broadway.

Also, a set single harness, nearly new.

The above is sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for them.

M. GRIFFEN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF OVER $10,000 worth of first-class household furniture, on THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 10 o'clock, consisting of rosewood pianoforte, drawing-room suites, mirrors, paintings, statuary, book-case, velvet and Brussels carpets, chandeliers, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, curtains, clocks, extension table, side-board, china, glass and silver ware; also, bedroom and kitchen furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 6, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn—Mahogany parlor suite, in brocatel; mahogany and walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, painted set, marble tops; washstands, centre and extension tables, chairs, sofas, pier glasses, mattresses, feather beds, &c.; crockery, glassware, Brussels and in grain carpets, oil-cloths, 5 school desks, &c., &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage, I shall sell at auction on TUESDAY NEXT, 10th inst., at the foot of Christopher-st., near the ferry, as per schedule, 4 ice wagons, 4 horses and sets of harness, which I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash on delivery. By order of
WM. L. MORRIS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

TO LET.

A GOOD HOUSE AT CHEAP RENT.—THE excellent English-basement house No. 102 East 18th-st., near Irving-place, will be rented low from now till the 1st of next May. Carpets and gas fixtures may be had with the house, if desired. Inquire, for three days, of Rev. Mr. FIELD, *Evangelist* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE MODERN-built first-class stone front house in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Rent $450. Also, one large or two small stores on Broadway, near 29th-st. Rent $450 and $550. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING, to a small family of grown persons, five rooms (including front basement) in a handsome brown-stone house, in a very pleasant and healthy location. House has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 215 East 50th-st., (Beekman Hill.)

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 35 EAST TWENTY-eighth-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; is high stoop, 20 feet wide, with all the modern improvements. Will be rented low till May 1st. For further particulars, and permission to examine the premises, apply to W. H. PARSONS, No. 74 Duane-st.

TO LET—IN WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, A full three-story house, in perfect order, with every modern convenience; will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family at moderate rent, No. 108 East 30th-st. Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A country seat of 25 acres, 2½ miles from the depôt, handsomely situated and commanding extensive views; the house is in good order, contains 12 rooms, water closets, baths, furnace, &c.; green-house connected with dining-room. The ground is under full cultivation; over 200 Bartlett pear trees, good out-buildings, ice-house filled, roads underdrained; altogether a fine place for a gentleman's residence. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A LARGE COUNtry residence, admirably adapted for a ladies boarding school, or Summer boarding-house, with extensive outhouses, all new and strictly first-class; situation elevated, and eminently healthy, with from 40 to 80 acres, in the vicinity of a large and flourishing village in New-Jersey, about 30 miles from this City. Would exchange for good class City property not heavily mortgaged. No ladies seminary at present in the neighborhood. Address Z. Y., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

$40,000.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. A beautiful and commanding location in Westchester County; first-class house, with all the modern improvements, with a lovely view of the Hudson and surrounding country; furniture, (which is abundant, new and choice,) with horses, carriages, &c., all go together; first-class out-buildings, fruit, &c. Address COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 3,965 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LOT ON the north side of 35th-st., 100 feet west from 3d-av., in this City, for improved property in Brooklyn, W. D., or a good bond and mortgage. About $1,000 in cash will be paid on exchange, if required. Address Box No. 1,716 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNtry residence, a new brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, on 14th-st. For particulars inquire at No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad depôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from depôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THREE YEARS—A country place, with a good, spacious house and all the comforts of a homestead, and from five to twenty acres of land; it must be not over half a mile from a railroad station, and not over twenty miles from the City; $600 cash will be paid; but neither a neglected place nor an extravagant rent will answer; no one need apply unless the exact situation is mentioned. Address FARMER, Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a large, well-furnished room with board in a private family. To desirable parties terms would be exceedingly moderate. No children [illegible]. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, FOR GENtlemen and wife, or for two single gentlemen, where there are but few boarders, and all the comforts of a home guaranteed. House No. 123 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS to rent, with board, at No. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, one suite on third floor; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain board at No. 301 Jay-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board in a private house. Apply at No. 13 Amity-st.

A SUITE OF THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let on the first floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW SMALL FAMILIES CAN have furnished rooms and board at No. [illegible] between 1st-av. and Avenue A [illegible] terms; a first parlor and bedroom and clothes closets on the first floor to a gentleman and wife, [illegible] per week. Persons returning from the country would do well to call before making their arrangements.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN a modern brown-stone house, where there are no boarders, will let, with board, a handsomely-furnished front room, second floor, with bedroom adjoining. The house is pleasantly situated in Murray Hill, No. 8 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single persons, can have pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 46 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, and has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $9 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, West 29th-st., near Broadway, would give pleasant accommodations and a home to two persons [illegible]. Terms moderate. Persons of religious habits preferred. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, would accommodate a family of three or four adults with board; [illegible] pleasant home; location, up town, between Broadway and 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two or three single gentlemen can obtain parlor, bedroom, and board in a private family, No. 165 East [illegible]-st.; house replete with all modern improvements; convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a house where there are but few boarders. Apply at No. [illegible] Lafayette-place, in South 4th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh; reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—NO. 105 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SUITE of rooms on the second or third floor with board. The house is first-class, and the situation really superior to any on the street, being opposite the church and open through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with large rooms and the comforts of a home, in a delightful location, within three minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 5 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. [illegible] East 24th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PERMANENT BOARD, AT A pleasant place in the country, in Columbia County, New-York, can be obtained by inquiring of Dr. [illegible] HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., N. Y.—from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, the second floor of a well-furnished house. A good arrangement can be made for the Winter. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with partial board, in a private family; references exchanged. Address No. 16 West 19th-st., [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FOR TWO GENtlemen and their wives, or a family of four or five persons, of moral character, in an elegant modern house and fine location, with a private family of two adults and no children. Home comforts secured on reasonable terms. References exchanged. No. 139 Joralemon-st. Preserve this for reference.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY, OR two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant room on the third floor, furnished to suit, with board, at No. 221 State-st., near Hoyt. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. [illegible] West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. References required.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL—Gentlemen may find well furnished rooms, with every convenience and comfort. Board if required; or would rent the whole of the large front parlor on first floor to a family of adults who wish to live nicely and board. Inquire at No. 58 West 23d-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A WIDow lady, of respectability, living in a healthy location in Brooklyn, wishes to take one or two children to board on moderate terms; and they will have all the comforts of a good home, and be kindly treated. Address Mrs. GOBBETT, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—Families and single gentlemen, desiring permanent board, can secure elegant apartments, with or without board, all having baths attached—on very moderate terms, in this quiet family hotel. Private tables, if required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 264 4th-av., south-west corner 21st-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 40 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—ELEGANT apartments for private families or single gentlemen, in suite, to let with all the modern conveniences; also, first-class English basement dwelling, No. 1,258 Broadway, near 31st-st. Apply on the premises, or at No. 67 William-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, where there are no other boarders, on the west side of the City and below 22d-st., for self and wife; terms not to exceed $8 per week. Keepers of boarding-houses need not answer. Address, for two days, JAPHET, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMily, without boarders, in private house, offer two desirable rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends, at $11 and $12 per week. Situation delightful. References unexceptionable required and given. Address No. 152 West 25th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—WITH BOARD in a private family, a parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished; also a large front room suitable for a single gentleman; house first-class, replete with all improvements. Apply at No. 284 State-st.

BOARD AND SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, with a small family, in a first-class house and neighborhood, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. [illegible] Dinner at 6. Apply at No. [illegible] West 25th-st., for three days.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let; desirable accommodations for families seeking an apartment for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, with or without board, can be obtained on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place; house first-class, and a limited number of boarders taken. References exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting room and bedroom, also a bedroom to let to gentlemen only, with or without board; house first class. References exchanged.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square.—Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board; terms moderate; house just painted and renovated. Apply as above.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A ROOM AND bedroom, unfurnished, in a house between 25th and 40th sts., and 6th and 7th avs. Address Mrs. L. BROWN, No. 150 West 17th-st.

BOARD WILL BE GIVEN IN EXCHANGE for carpet or dry goods, to a good party, in a small family; comforts of a home. Address with a note to C. H., No. 441 Canal-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN board in a small family, where there are no children. The best of references given. Address S., Box No. 1,957 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASant rooms on the second or third floor can be obtained, with board, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

PEW FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IN DR. Potts' Church, University-place. Address Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Sailing, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95 a $135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35 a $50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

And every succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown; First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM ship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. JONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
2:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 109 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

CAMP MEETING ON STATEN ISLAND.—ONLY 25 CENTS TO GO AND RETURN.—The splendid and commodious steamer JOSEPHINE has been chartered expressly to run, at a very low rate of fare, to the Camp Ground, commencing on TUESDAY, the 3d of September, and to continue during the week.

The Camp-Meeting will be held during this week at Tottenville, on Staten Island, near Totten's Dock, opposite Perth Amboy, N. J. The Camp is located on the beautiful Camp Grounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

ASPINWALL GROVE.

To all who wish to enjoy a magnificent sail of twenty miles down the bay, and around Staten Island, this opportunity should not be lost.

Time and places of leaving are as follows: Leave foot of Broome-st., at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.; foot of Spring-st., at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Staten Island Ferry Slip, foot of Whitehall-st., at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Leave Totten's Dock, for New-York, at 12 M. and at 5½ P. M., landing only at Staten Island Ferry Slip, foot of Whitehall-st., New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh—Fare 50 cents, excursion tickets 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Ames-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12¾ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company will be held at their office, in Providence, on TUESDAY, the 24th September, next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at, (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandiery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 28, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandiery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid, but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorised by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorised by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of this Department, in New-York City, No. 51 Walker-st., until Saturday, Sept. 7, at 12 M., for supplying five thousand pairs of army blankets, to weigh not less than eight pounds to the pair—for the use of the volunteers called for under General Order No. 78.

Samples must in all cases accompany bids.

As the contract which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be on account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government for that purpose.

CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves (Sunday included)

10th-st., E. R....7:15 A. M.	Peck-slip........7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R..8:10 A. M.	Pier No. 4........9 A. M.

Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.

N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.

AUG. 29, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861. }

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with a *saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others,) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Robert J. Lawler and Mortimer J. Alexander are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty cents, with interest thereon from 1st day of July, 1860, besides costs.—Dated, Feb. 14, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Aaron L. Reid and James J. Tracy are plaintiffs and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the Office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents, with interest, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

TO CHARLES STREET, DEFENDANT:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 13th day of March, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred thirty-three dollars seventy-one cents, with interest thereon from 27th day of January, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 12, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30 law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT ALL the creditors of FRANCIS BALL, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, on the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the Court-house at White Plains, in Westchester County, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts.—Dated Aug. 14, 1861.

WM. H. ROBERTSON, County Judge,
Westchester County.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-law6mF

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

J. SMITH DODGE—NO. 10 EAST SEVENTEENTH-st.—Best kind of artificial teeth set with vulcanite base with gold band to strengthen it, $2 each. If set on gold plates $5 each, and gold extra.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as all other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rise, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos B. Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 30 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The AGE of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM McDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

DR. J. R. NEWTON,

Practical physician for Chronic Diseases, has returned to practice at his office, No. 32 East 15th-st., near Broadway.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enabling him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 82 6th-av., New-York.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports on Spermatorrhea and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861. }

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 4 Wall-street New-York, Sept. 4, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. (6 per cent.) on the Capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst.

RUDOLPH GARRIQUE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1861. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (10 per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. W. WINDSOR, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting of the corps will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 6, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House. Punctual attendance requested.

By order, ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. FRITS, Adjutant.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AT ALL HOURS, EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
THE WONDERFUL LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
which has so astonished New-Yorkers, and everybody else who have seen him,
CONTINUES HIS RECEPTIONS
at his reservoir of sparkling water, in the
LOWER SALOON OF THE MUSEUM,
which is constantly surrounded by crowds of the curious, all declaring, in the language of Job:
"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE."
And well they may, for he is the strangest, the most wonderful and extraordinary animal ever seen in America—is amphibious,
LIVES IN WATER OR OUT OF IT,
walks on land or on the bottom of the river, swims on the surface or beneath the surface, and grows to be
HEAVIER THAN ANY ELEPHANT,
while his power and strength are described by both sacred and profane history to be gigantic. His exhibition has afforded the most unbounded satisfaction to visitors, and as he is the
FIRST AND ONLY LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS
ever seen in America, and the difficulty of obtaining them makes it probable that HE IS THE LAST that will be seen here, no man, woman or child,
SHOULD FAIL SEEING HIM;
and as his engagement at the Museum is a short one, and on the close of it he leaves the City for remote parts,
NO TIME IS TO BE LOST.
To add to the interest of his exhibition, a
NATIVE ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,
who assisted in his capture, has him in charge, and with him is to be seen at all hours, while the Hippopotamus is
EXHIBITED AND DESCRIBED EVERY HALF HOUR,
when he is seen both in and out of the water. Also, to be seen,
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., the
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA & TOEDT,
the Talented Young Violinist, &c.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
take place EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., at each of which is produced the Moral Domestic Drama,
A PRISONER OF STATE.
And the laughable and ever-amusing farce,
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
Making the most attractive entertainment in the City.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Farewell benefit and last appearance but one of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
Who will appear for the first time as
PAUL PRY
Miss Ada Clifton, (who has kindly volunteered,) Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs Chanfrau, Mr. L. Baker, &c. in the cast. After which, for the nineteenth time
TOODLES.
TOODLES.
On MONDAY, Sept. 9,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
Will appear as
CINDRELLA,
In the burlesque of that title.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS
AND MENAGERIE OF LIVING ANIMALS,
Corner of 14th st. and 6th-av., adjoining Palace Garden.
On THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS.
Second appearance of EATON STONE,
The Greatest Bareback Rider Living
Together with all the Star
RIDERS, ATHLETES and GYMNASTS,
so popular at Niblo's Garden.
THE EDUCATED BUFFALOES,
introduced by their Indian trainers, and a host of other novelties.
GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY,
Commencing at 2 o'clock; also SATURDAY, same hour.
Admission to see all, 25c.; children 15c.
The 6th-av. cars and 14th-st. stages stop at the door.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
FIRST NIGHT OF W. ARLINGTON.
First night of a new PARLOR OPERA.
GEORGE CHRISTY and MASTER LEON.
New walk around, "Fight for Uncle Sam."
GEORGE CHRISTY, J. STRATTON and E. HASLAM.
Admittance 25 cents.

SUSPENSE!
SUSPENSE!!
SUSPENSE!!!

SUSPENSE will soon be over, for in a few days THE CABINET of WONDERS and ANATOMY, consisting of NATURAL DEVELOPMENTS and SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF ART will be completely arranged.

NOVELTIES.—I AM OPEN FOR SPECULATION in first-class amusements, inventions, &c.; no notice taken of letters not containing full particulars and residence. Address H. K., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET.—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 33 Elizabeth-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Alba E. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 12, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with [illegible] on file in this office, and hereby certify the same [illegible] correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of [illegible] original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE NO BILLS will be paid for supplies for or services upon the steamboats TAMINEND or PAMANOAK, unless duly authorized by an order from the undersigned, or from B. S. SEYMOUR, Assistant Superintendent R. & D. B. Railroad.

S. M. & W. A. TORREY.

New-York, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.

NOTICE.—MY WIFE JESSIE, HAVING ABANDONED and deserted me, I hereby forbid all persons giving her credit on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

G. B. BILLERWELL, No. 224 West Houston-st.

Dated New-York, Sept. 5, 1861.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

LIGHT CARRIAGES.—TWO NEW TWO-seated rockaways, and one top wagon; also, one no top; good work; for sale low.

A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 133 Chambers-st.

STATE POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

Final Triumph of Tammany Over Mozart.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning, but was not called to order until an hour later, the interval being spent in busy lobbying among the delegates in relation to the Mozart Hall and Tammany quarrel.

Immediately upon the President calling the Convention to order,

Mr. Lapham, of Ontario, took the floor, and said that as there seemed to have been a misunderstanding in regard to the vote cast yesterday in relation to the contesting delegations from New-York, in order that all might have an opportunity to vote again on the question, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the vote adopting the resolution by the Convention, at the meeting yesterday, admitting both the Tammany and Mozart Hall delegations to seats in this Convention, be, and the same is hereby reconsidered.

Mr. Benjamin Rae, of Mozart Hall, rose to a point of order. The rules of the last assembly were adopted yesterday for the guidance of this body. By those rules the first business in order must be the reading of the journal of yesterday.

Mr. Laning rose to a point of order. The gentleman from New-York, Mr. Rae, is not entitled to be heard or to vote under this motion to reconsider, which is really to decide whether he is entitled to a seat on this floor.

Mr. McMasters, editor of the New-York *Freeman's Journal*, claimed the right to be heard. By the action of the Convention yesterday, he was entitled to a seat on this floor. If he was not a delegate now, and entitled to his seat here, there could be nothing to reconsider. [Applause.]

The President decided, amidst much excitement, that the New-York delegates, on this question, had no right to be heard or to vote. [Applause.]

Mr. Spriggs, of Oneida, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Convention had yesterday by its action, Mr. Spriggs said, admitted both sets of the New-York delegates to seats and privileges on the floor as members of the Convention. There was no distinction now between them and any other members of the Convention. They had equal rights on the floor and he could not vote to gratify any set of men to deprive them of their rights.

Mr. Luddington inquired if every member of the Convention did not enjoy equal rights on this question. If so, then the New-York delegates were as much entitled to vote as he and his colleague.

Mr. Taber insisted on the point of order "that the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings is in order before any other business is transacted."

The President—There is now no question before the Convention but the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Spriggs had confidence in the honesty of the decision made by the Chair, but he believed that it was erroneous. The Convention had recognized the Mozart Hall and Tammany delegations as members of the Convention, and the Tammany delegation, as such members of the Convention, had asked leave to withdraw for consultation.

Mr. Laning rose to a point of order. The gentleman from Oneida was discussing the merits of the question and not the matter of appeal.

Mr. Spriggs—I am discussing the question in order. The question is whether the Convention shall be disturbed by reopening the question which was settled yesterday. [Loud applause.] He did not believe that the one hundred and ten men who voted yesterday to sustain the minority report, are ready now to go down into their boots at the bidding of a few leaders. If they are ready to do so, the Convention desire to know who they are?

Mr. Laning—The question is on the right of the New-York delegates to vote or speak on a question relating to their right to seats in the Convention.

Mr. Spriggs understood the question to be whether the Chair decided correctly when it ruled that Mr. McMasters, of the Mozart Delegation, was not a member on this floor, and entitled to all the rights of the members. He reminded the Chair that after the action of the Convention yesterday, he appointed two members of the Tammany Delegation on the Committee on Resolutions. Why did he do it if they were not regularly admitted as members of the Convention?

Mr. McMasters said he had desired the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, for the express purpose of showing the Convention how it was stultifying itself by its proposed action to-day.

A Delegate—The question is whether you are entitled to speak, and you are speaking all the time. [Laughter.]

Hon. S. E. Church said the question had not been fairly stated by the gentleman from Oneida, (Mr. Spriggs.) The question was not, as he had said, whether the New-York delegates were members of the Convention, and entitled to vote and speak, but only whether they had the right to speak and vote on this one question, relating to their right to a seat in the Convention. [Applause.]

The question was then put on the appeal from the decision of the Chair, ruling that the New-York delegates were not entitled to speak or vote on this question, and the Chair was sustained by a vote of 142 Ayes, against 62 Noes.

The result was received with applause from the friends of Tammany.

Mr. Luddington rose to a point of order.

The question now before the House was to reconsider the vote on the resolution adopted yesterday, admitting both sets of delegates from New-York. He read from the rules to show that, when a matter had gone out of the possession of the body, a motion to reconsider was not in order. [Applause.]

A Delegate—What rules do you read from?

Mr. Luddington—The Senate rules.

The President—The Convention is governed by the rules of the Assembly. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Kernan—The rule of the Assembly is, that a motion to reconsider is in order on the same or the next parliamentary day to its adoption.

Mr. Luddington—As the gentleman was a member of the last Assembly, he probably knows better than I do. [Laughter.]

Mr. Thayer, of Wyoming, moved the previous question on the motion to reconsider yesterday's vote.

Mr. D. Moulton, of Oneida, moved to lay the previous question on the table.

Loud desultory discussion on points of order sprang up, and the Convention was for some time in much confusion. At last, under a call for the ayes and noes, the Convention refused to lay the subject on the table, by a vote of Ayes 91, Noes 112.

The question being on ordering the main question, Mr. McMasters begged the indulgence of the Convention while he said a few words, and he should be ready to stop at any moment should his remarks prove offensive to any delegate.

The Convention refused to consent, and the main question was ordered.

The ayes and noes being ordered, the resolution to reconsider yesterday's action was adopted—Ayes, 114; Noes, 87.

The question then recurring on the substitute offered yesterday for the report of the Committee on Credentials, admitting both the Mozart and Tammany delegates.

A long and animated discussion ensued on points of order, which became considerably mixed up before any disentanglement could be reached.

In the midst of the intense excitement the previous question was demanded, when Mr. Spriggs, of Oneida, moved to lay the previous question on the table.

This was put to a vote and declared carried, when the friends of Mozart Hall rose, giving tremendous cheers.

The Tammany delegates, in dismay, demanded the ayes and noes, the effect of the decision being to lay the whole subject on the table, and exclude both delegations.

Mr. Benjamin Rae, of Mozart Hall, demanded the right to be heard. Whether a delegate or not, he called upon the Convention to abide by its own vote and the decision of the Chair.

Cries of "You're out of order," "Turn him out."

Mr. Rae—I defy any person to turn me out.

Mr. Spriggs moved to lay the call for the previous question on the table, and called for the ayes and noes on the motion.

A Delegate—Which hand does the gentleman from Oneida hold the olive branch in?

Mr. Spriggs—In both hands. I hold out the "olive branch" here and elsewhere, and will never draw the sword without it. [Loud cheers.] I would ask the majority who seem so eager to indorse all the acts of the Republican Administration, if they reject the "olive branch?" [Loud cheers.]

After another lengthy and heated discussion, Mr. Kernan, of Oneida, spoke warmly in favor of coming to a direct vote on this question, appealing to delegates to cease this strife and to come boldly up and vote directly according to their conscientious belief on the merits of the question. His remarks were loudly applauded.

The Convention then ordered the main question, and the vote was taken on the substitute offered yesterday, admitting both the delegations from New-York, and it was lost by Ayes, 85; Noes, 120.

The original report of the Committee, admitting Tammany, was then adopted without calling for the Ayes and Noes.

On the announcement of the result, Mr. Genet, of New-York, on the part of the Mozart Hall Delegation, rose and entered a protest against the rejection of the representatives of 33,000 Democratic voters of the City of New-York.

The Mozart Hall Delegation then withdrew from the Convention.

Recess till 2 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock.

In the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, Darius B. Ogden addressed the Convention in an earnest appeal to the Democracy to rally now as they have done around the Stars and Stripes, in support of the Union. He held that secession was rebellion and treason of the highest grade. We must overcome the rebellion by all the power that God has given us, as loyal men. We must put it down, by peace if we can—but if we cannot, are we to submit to rebellion? No! If we find no olive-branch, we must proceed to put down treason and rebellion, and water the earth with our blood, until the tree springs forth on which shall grow the olive branch. [Tremendous applause.] The rebellion must be put down, or the Government under which we have lived for eighty years will be put down. In his judgment we must have more fighting before we can secure the great boon of peace. [Loud cheers.] He would have this rebellion crushed out, and then he would guarantee to the South all her Constitutional rights. [Immense applause.] We can offer no better ground of peace to the Secessionists than the Constitution; and if we properly enforce that instrument, it is all they have a right to ask. [Loud cheers.]

Hon. S. E. Church, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That in this crisis the watchword which should pass through the Democratic ranks calling them together and consolidating them in one erect and determined mass in defence of our imperiled country is the sentiment of Andrew Jackson, that "The Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That the claim of any State or number of States of a right to relinquish at will their obligations and allegiance to the Union, has no warrant in the Constitution—is at war with its letter and spirit—is incompatible with good government and the preservation of the public faith and the enforcement of the treaties—and whenever this pretension has been advanced by Secessionists, North or South, it has been resisted and defeated by the Democracy, who have ever maintained, as they still do, that secession is revolution.

Resolved, That the seizure of the forts and property belonging to the Federal Government, followed by the authorization of privateers against the commerce of the loyal States, precipitated the country into a state of war. That it is the duty of the Government to prosecute the war thus forced upon it, with all its power and resources, and that it is the duty of the people to rally with arms and means to the support of the Government, until the struggle is ended, by the triumph of the Constitution and laws, and the restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That we hold next in guilt to the faction which has risen in arms against the country, the politicians of the North, who, for years, have organized and sustained a system of agitation, tending and intending to alienate the different sections of the country, and to stir up between them an "irrepressible conflict," based upon their domestic institutions, which it was declared could only terminate in the universal predominance of one section or the other.

Resolved, That to the infatuation of the same class of politicians we can trace the threatening proportions which this "civil war" has assumed, and the catastrophes that have attended it. In the language of one of their representative men, "Congress adjourned, having done and said nothing to strengthen and encourage the Union men of the Border States. The great and powerful States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee were lost to the Union, while three other States—Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—are struggling to maintain their positions in it, because the Republican Press and the Republican Representatives were beguiled into the popular idea that they discharged their first and highest duty in standing by and on the Chicago Platform;" and later still, when the people had rallied, without distinction of party, to the defence of the Union, the same predominant influence in the Republican Party, by dictating "political battles to be fought," have, according to the same authority, "added another year to the war, a hundred millions of dollars to its cost, and opened graves for fifteen or twenty thousand more soldiers."

Resolved, That, as it was the duty of Congress in the initiation of this conflict to have encouraged the loyal citizens of the South by ample guarantees of their rights, and by all just and honorable concessions, we believe it to be its duty now, while putting down rebellion with armed force, to offer to the loyal people of the disaffected States the remedy which the Constitution itself provides for public grievances—a Convention of all the States for the revision and amendment of that instrument.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this State will sustain no war, nor countenance any peace tending to the separation of these States, and that they will regard any attempt to pervert this conflict into a war for the emancipation of slaves as fatal to all the hopes of the restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Administration, imitating the patriotic spirit of the people, to abandon the narrow platform of the Chicago Convention, which stands condemned by the suffrages of nearly two-thirds of the people, and to step forth upon the broad platform of the Constitution—to expel corrupt men from office—to exclude from its counsels the advocates of secession or Abolition, and to reconstruct its Cabinet so as to conform to the altered condition of the country, and to command more largely the public respect and confidence.

Resolved, That the right of fully and freely comparing the policy and measures of the Administration in power is essential to a constitutional Government; it is a right upon which the pillars of our Republic rest, and is denied only by tyrants. To use the language of Daniel Webster, "It is a homebred right, a fireside privilege. It has ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drowned in controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air and walking on the earth. It is a right to be maintained in peace and in war. It is a right which cannot be invaded without destroying constitutional liberty. Hence this right should be guarded and protected by the freemen of this country with a zealous care, unless they are prepared for chains and Slavery."

Resolved, That we thank our brave Army in the field, and our Navy upon the seas, for the noble devotion and heroic courage they have shown in rallying to the defence of the country in its hour of peril, and we will not forget that it is our duty to protect them from being the sport and sacrifice of politicians, who order battles from ideas of political necessity, or the victims of contractors, who make the peril of the country the occasion of general spoliation and peculation.

Resolved, That the dangers which menace us first made head through the disruption of the Democratic party, and the hopes of the country depend upon the unity and vigor of that party in this crisis; that a Democratic victory in this State would be hardly less auspicious to the cause of the Union than the triumph of the Federal arms on the field of battle; that therefore, we hold those Democrats who, from motives of ambition or factiousness, are seeking to divide and distract the party, as not only treacherous to its principles, but disloyal to the country.

The resolutions were taken up separately.

On the third resolution being read, John J. Taylor, of Tioga, said there was one omission in this resolution, as it held out the sword and not the olive branch. He was in favor of accompanying our determination to prosecute the war by the most liberal offers of peace. It might be construed also to mean a perpetual prosecution of hostilities until the last man of the South had laid down his arms. For himself, he had come to the conclusion that the Union can never be preserved by the subjugation of the South, as contemplated by the Republican Party. The policy of Andrew Jackson had been to put down nullification and secession with the sword, but to make at the same time the most liberal offers of peace. This policy he desired to maintain now, and he offered the following substitute for the third resolution:

Resolved, That while we recognize the necessity for a vigorous prosecution of the war in which the country is most unhappily engaged, until it can be ended consistently with the preservation of all the States, we insist that its prosecution should be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace. In no other course do we see any hope of a termination of the war and preservation of the Union.

Mr. Thayer, of Wyoming, opposed the amendment. He reviewed the action of Southern men, and declared they had brought on this wicked war by a deliberate plot. It was for this they broke up the Democratic Party. He was opposed to any offers of peace. Let us offer them, rather, the mouth of the cannon. We were a peace party before the war. For God's sake let us not be a peace party in the war. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Taylor would not yield to any man in condemnation of the course of the South, but there were others than Secessionists at the South, as there were others than Abolitionists at the North. It was for their sake he would adopt the spirit of Washington's Address, and for the sake of our beloved country that he would offer peace while prosecuting the war. [Loud applause.] If the Secessionists and Abolitionists could get together and fight this battle without disturbing the rest of the world, he would be willing they should do so even to the end attained by the famous "Kilkenny cats." [Applause.] When we met a foreign enemy in battle we sent a Peace Commissioner in advance of the Army. Let us not do less with our own countrymen.

Mr. Kernan thought the sixth resolution went far enough in the offer of peace. The Democracy love the memory of Jackson, and could any man doubt that he would have held out the sword boldly against those who were openly in arms for the overthrow of the Government? We are now dealing not with Union men, but with armed traitors. He would go as far as any man to secure an honorable peace; but when gentlemen talk of the Union men of the South, let them remember that these men, the gallant sons of Kentucky, ask us to put down treason with arms. He was ready to do so, although he was willing to call a National Convention as soon as men would return to their allegiance under the Constitution. [Applause.]

Charles S. Macomber, of Erie, made an eloquent speech in support of the original resolution and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union. He would let a proclamation go forth to the people of the South, assuring them that if they will return to their allegiance, they shall be protected in all their constitutional rights, but if they reject these offers of peace, then he would prosecute the war for the protection of the Government until treason was put down, although the streams and rivers of the land should run red with blood.

The amendment was lost, and the third resolution adopted.

L. H. Brown, of Jefferson, moved to amend the fourth resolution, by declaring the agitators of the North equal in guilt to the Secessionists of the South, instead of next to them in guilt. Lost, and the resolution was adopted as reported by the Committee.

Mr. Armstrong, of Queens, offered a long substitute for the fifth resolution, which was lost, and the resolution adopted.

Arphaxad Loomis moved to restore the resolution expunged in the Committee's report protesting against a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the passport system, the State Police system, the suppression of free discussion in the Press, and the doctrine that the States derive their authority from the National Government. He maintained that this resolution embodied the true principles of Democracy, and he was not willing to see these principles violated by an Administration without recording the protest of the Democracy against it.

R. P. Laning, of Erie, spoke against the motion. He held it to be the duty of all good men not to embarrass the Government in a crisis like this. For himself he would rather that the President, who is liable to impeachment if he violates the Constitution, should take his own course and act on his own responsibility in such a crisis as this, than that bold rebellion should destroy this Government. He made an eloquent appeal to all Democrats to strengthen the hands of the Administration until this danger shall have passed away, and the Government of the country reestablished in all its strength.

Mr. Kernan hoped the Convention, in their patriotic desire to strengthen the hands of the Government, would not forget that the Government is made for the protection of the governed. [Loud applause.] The resolutions could not be objectionable to any fair-minded man. The *habeas corpus* is a sacred right which should be sacredly guarded. We acknowledge the right of the Administration to proclaim martial law when necessary, but we deny the right of the Government to seize upon a citizen and incarcerate him without giving him an opportunity to know the charges against him, and to hurry him off to a Bastile without trial or examination. We do not deny the right of the Administration to suppress treasonable publications, but we do deny its right to refuse to transmit papers through the mails for the offence only of canvassing the measures of the Administration. We do deny the right of the Administration to empower any community, on the complaint perhaps of an enemy, to suppress a newspaper and to destroy a citizen's property. [Loud applause.]

The main resolution was then unanimously adopted, amidst loud applause and much enthusiasm.

The whole series of resolutions were then adopted, and loud cheers given for the platform.

Mr. Cuyler, of Wayne, then moved to take up the nomination of candidates, and that Hon. David R. Floyd Jones be unanimously nominated for the office of Secretary of State. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Kernan heartily seconded the nomination, and hoped if the people were in favor of honest men for office, they would unanimously elect Mr. Jones. [Applause.] When our brave volunteers were flocking to the war, in the midst of the embarrassments thrown in their way by some members of the State Military Board and by the Shoddy contractors, David R. Floyd Jones stood up in their defence, and they all bore testimony to his patriotism and his generosity. [Loud cheers.]

Hon. David R. Floyd Jones was then nominated by acclammation, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. McCarthy, of Onondaga, then nominated Hon. George F. Comstock for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Comptroller by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. Callicott nominated Wm. M. Parks, of Kings.

Mr. Parker nominated D. B. St. John, of Orange.

Mr. Laning named Hon. George F. Scott, of Saratoga.

The first ballot resulted for Scott, 150; Parks, 54; St. John, 9.

Judge Scott was declared unanimously nominated amidst loud applause.

Mr. Lord said that a short time ago, when the Convention was hesitating as to their duty on an important question, they heard words of wisdom and of fire from one member which had awakened them to a sense of the right. That man was Francis Kernan, of Utica. He moved his unanimous nomination for the office of Attorney-General. [Loud applause.]

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Kernan rose, and was proceeding to decline, when Mr. Luddington raised the point of order that he was a party in interest, and could not be heard. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Kernan proceeded to urge his private business as an insurmountable barrier to his acceptance of the office under any circumstances. He should be compelled to decline through the Press, and he therefore begged the Convention to accept his declension now and allow him to nominate Lyman Tremaine, of Albany. [Applause.]

Mr. Tremaine was then unanimously nominated as Attorney-General.

Mr. Laning, of Erie, moved that Francis C. Brouck, of Erie, be unanimously nominated for Treasurer. The motion was carried by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner for the long term for the Eastern Division.

Jarvis B. Lord, of Monroe, was put in nomination, and Mr. Darcy, of Kings, nominated James Brady, of Albany.

Mr. Lord was nominated on the first ballot, and his nomination declared unanimous.

Mr. Luddington moved that W. W. Wright, of Ontario, be unanimously nominated for Canal Commissioner for the short term. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Senator Connolly, with a few appropriate remarks, nominated William C. Rhodes, of New-York, for State Prison Inspector.

Mr. Kernan named John Griffiths, of Oneida.

Mr. McCarthy nominated D. J. Halstead, of Onondaga.

Several other delegates nominated Messrs. E. J. Clark, of Jefferson; C. C. B. Walker, of Chemung; Rider, of Brooklyn, and Thomas, of New-York.

On the first ballot, Mr. Rhodes was nominated, and the nomination was made unanimous.

The following were then declared elected as members of the State Committee for the ensuing year:

First District, Elijah F. Purdy, Wm. Miner; Second District, John R. Read of Suffolk, N. Holmes Odell of Westchester; Third District, Peter Cagger of Albany, Jacob Hardenburgh of Ulster; Fourth District, Richard H. Cushing of Montgomery, Edwin Dodge of St. Lawrence; Fifth District, Lorenzo Carroll of Herkimer, and Willard Johnson of Oswego; Sixth District, Duncan Magee of Schuyler, and Abram H. Miller of Tioga; Seventh District, E. A Hebard of Ontario, and Wm. C. Rawley of Monroe; Eighth District, Dean Richmond of Genessee, and A. R. Laning of Erie.

A vote of thanks was then passed for the officers of the Convention, and with loud cheers for the platform and candidates the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Action of the Mozart Delegation.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 5.

After the withdrawal of the Mozart Delegates, they had a meeting at the Voorhees House, and adjourned to meet in New-York, to draw up a statement of facts to present to their constituents, and to protest against the action of the State Convention.

Fires.

IN A CABINET MANUFACTORY.

Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the three-story frame building situated in the rear of No. 70 Duane-street, occupied by William Bennett, cabinet maker, and G. W. Gedney, carpenter. The inflammable character of the stock caused the flames to spread rapidly, and the building was completely destroyed, while the front building, a two-story brick structure, was also greatly damaged. The loss of Mr. Bennett is about $300; insured for $500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. Mr. Gedney's loss is about $300; insured. The damage to the buildings is about $500; said to be covered by insurance. They are owned by Commodore Levy. Daniel McPortland, the occupant of the front building, a grocer, suffered a loss of about $200, mainly by water; insured. Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, was early at the fire, and suspecting that Mr. Bennett was guilty of incendiarism, he took him into custody. He is detained, pending an investigation by the Fire Marshal.

IN A SAW-MILL.

At 6½ o'clock last evening, the saw-mills No. 1 Tompkins-street, were discovered to be on fire. The firemen were aroused by the police and quickly extinguished the flames. The damage does not exceed $100—said to be insured. The fire broke out among some boards which were placed too close to the boiler.

FIRE AT CAPT. MARSHALL'S RESIDENCE.

At 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as some men were engaged in clearing the furnaces in the cellar of Capt. Charles Marshall's residence, No. 38 East Fourteenth-street, they carelessly set the house on fire. The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before damage exceeding $500 had resulted. The loss is covered by insurance of $3,000 in the Continental Insurance Company.

IN THE FIVE POINTS.

There were two alarms of fire yesterday morning in the Five Points. One was caused by the burning of a window curtain in a tenement house in Cow Bay, and the other by the burning of waste paper at the tenement house No. 99 Baxter-street.

IN A STATIONERY STORE.

At 5½ o'clock yesterday evening, a fire occurred at Mr. James Clark's stationery store, on the second floor of No. 122 Fulton-street. The flames were confined to the floor on which the fire broke out. Mr. Clark's loss is estimated at $200; covered by insurance of $500 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company. The stocks of Edgar Neville, engraver; —— Lewis, barber; John Bragley, engraver; Frederick Smith, dye-sinker; —— Paine, boot-maker; and J. Leathe, dealer in patent medicines, were all slightly damaged by water. The fire is believed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince F. de Salin Salin, of Russia; Louis Hamburch, of Hanover; J. de Belligny and servant, of Paris, and W. M. Cochrane, from London, passengers by the *Glasgow*; Genl. Bruce and Gen. F. F. Davis, of Syracuse; Capt. McGuigan, of the steamer *Glasgow*; Dr. Antonio Smith y Grisari, of Chili; Major H. Tracy Arnold, of the United States Army, and Mrs. Sidney V. Smith and son, of Philadelphia, are at the Everett House.

Ex-Gov. Doty and S. A. Hastings, State Treasurer, of Wisconsin; A. J. Andrews, of Boston; Hon. P. Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; G. T. Ames and family, of Massachusetts, and Col. Hazard, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

Major E. E. Wright, of the U. S. Army; E. C. Grafton, of the U. S. Navy; W. B. Johnson, of Cincinnati; W. Mansell, of Mexico; G. S. Ledyard and lady, of Cazenovia; E. A. Andrews, of Boston, and Miss Fitz Hugh, of Mount Morris, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Geo. Bell, of England; Hon. J. A. Gilmore, of Concord, N. H.; L. T. H. Lawrence, of the U. S. Revenue service; Augustus J. Albert, of Baltimore, and J. B. Stewart, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. W. G. Steele, of New-Jersey; N. Washburn, of Massachusetts; A. B. Wood, of Michigan; Capt. R. B. Coleman and lady, of Baltimore; Mr. R. Kage and lady, of Glasgow; Miss Leclergue, of Cuba; and Dr. Murray, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Berchard, of Wisconsin; Capt. G. T. Nutter, of St. Paul; Dallas Bache, R. L. Granger, G. D. Bayard, and E. W. Smith, of the United States Army; Dr. Richard Dean, of the United States Navy; and W. A. Macfarland and E. French, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. G. Doddridge, of Ohio, is at the International Hotel.

TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The Arrival and Departnre of the Regiment.

THE DINNER AT THE PARK BARRACKS.

Speeches of Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, Frank Howe, Jr., D. D. Field, and Others.

The Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. William R. Lee commanding, reached this City at 1 P. M. yesterday, having been transported hither by the steamer *Commodore*, of the Stonington line. Preparations had been made at the Park Barracks to receive them at an early hour in the morning, and the active firm of Baker, Wright & Co. had all the arrangements made to breakfast the corps at 8 o'clock A. M.

A company of sharpshooters, numbering about 100 men, who came on from Massachusetts the previous night, and who were quartered in the Park, proceeded to the foot of Cortlandt-street on the arrival of the regiment, for the purpose of joining them. A deputation of the Sons of Massachusetts were also in waiting at the pier, and escorted the regiment up Cortlandt-street and Broadway to the Park Barracks. The regiment take with them twenty-five baggage wagons, two hospital wagons and five ambulances, also one hundred and twenty horses. The men, numbering over 800, looked remarkably well, and were fully provided and equipped. They wore the regulation style of uniform, and carried the Enfield rifle. Sixty rounds of ammunition and two days' rations had been distributed to each man. A band is now recruiting in Boston, which will follow the regiment in a few days. Upon reaching the Park, the men were immediately marched into the Barracks, where they partook of a substantial repast. The officers dined in an adjoining apartment, which was beautifully decorated with flags and shields. The New-York and Massachusetts coats of arms adorned each end of the room, and a large portrait of Daniel Webster at the head of the table added greatly to the effect. Among the distinguished guests present were Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, David Dudley Field, Judge Peabody, and others.

The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel—Wm. Raymond Lee, Roxbury.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Francis W. Palfrey, Boston.

Major—Paul J. Revere, Boston.

Adjutant—Chas. L. Pierson, Salem.

Quartermaster—Chas. W. Folsom, Cambridge.

Surgeon—Henry Bryant, Boston.

Assistant Surgeon—Nathan Hayward, Roxbury.

Company A—Captain, H. M. Tremlett, Boston; First Lieutenant, O. W. Holmes, Jr., Boston; Second Lieutenant, Chas. A. Whittier, Boston.

Company B—Captain, John Herchenroeder, Boston; First Lieutenant, John W. Le Barnes, Boston; Second Lieutenant, August Muller, Boston.

Company C—Captain, Ferdinand Dreher, Boston; First Lieutenant, Alois Babo, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Reinhold Wesselhoeft, Boston.

Company D—Captain, Casper Crowninshield; First Lieutenant, George B. Perry, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Nathaniel T. Messer, Boston.

Company E—Captain, George A. Schmidt, Cambridge; First Lieutenant, James J. Lowell, Cambridge; Second Lieutenant, William L. Putnam, Roxbury.

Company F—Captain, Edmund A. Walleston, Boston; First Lieutenant, Charles F. Cabot, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Charles O. Day, Roxbury.

Company G—Captain, Henry J. Sweeney, Boston; First Lieutenant, Henry Capen, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Wm. F. Milton, West Roxbury.

Company H—Captain, John C. Putnam, Boston; First Lieutenant, N. P. Hallowell, Cambridge; Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Sturgis, Boston.

Company I—Captain, Wm. F. Bartlett, Winthrop; First Lieutenant, George N. Macy, Nantucket; Second Lieutenant, Henry L. Abbott, Lowell.

Company K—Captain, Allen Shepard, Boston; First Lieutenant, A. W. Beckwith, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Chas. L. Tilden, Boston.

The cloth having been removed, Mr. Frank E. Howe introduced Mr. D. D. Field, in the following terms:

MR. HOWE'S REMARKS.

Gentlemen: Having discharged my official duty in procuring for the Twentieth Regiment, on its passage through New-York, the soldier's fare which you have been sharing, we think we could not permit this occasion to pass without noticing the presence of the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts. [Cheers.] We wish to express to him and to the great State which he represents, and to the gallant soldiers which he has chosen to command, some sense of the patriotism and welcome with which New-York would greet the old Bay State. It affords me, then, very great pleasure in calling upon Mr. Dudley Field to extend the welcome on behalf of the Sons of Massachusetts, to those gallant soldiers and their most illustrious Commander-in-Chief.

WELCOME SPEECH OF MR. D. DUDLEY FIELD.

Mr. Field said no more agreeable duty could have been assigned him, son of Massachusetts as he was, than that of welcoming to the great State of New-York the head of that ancient Commonwealth and her brave officers and soldiers. He welcomed Gov. Andrew as the representative of that ancient Commonwealth, which was and is the cradle of the country, which furnished to the battles of the Revolution, and to the armies of Washington, more troops than any three other States of the country. [Applause.] He welcomed the brave men going to fight the battles of the common country for our protection, and the protection of our fellow-citizens, for the life—the existence of the nation. Massachusetts was the first to move after the President's proclamation calling for troops. [Applause.] Massachusetts has now sent forward 155,000 men, and New-York a corresponding proportion. We must put down this most wicked and causeless rebellion. He knew the troops of Massachusetts would never dishonor their flag, State or Commander-in-Chief. Go on (said the speaker) till you have planted the old flag of our fathers over every fort, in every city and village between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and from the Canadian line to the Gulf, so every man may in peace and quiet express his own opinion and confess his preference for the flag of our fathers and the Constitution we have bequeathed to us.

SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. Andrew said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—This occasion, in no sense and by no right, is mine; no part of its honors pertains to me. Being present in the City of New-York—where I have been called by engagements pertaining to my duty—I had the happiness to find myself in a position to unite with you in doing honor to the Twentieth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. [Applause.] To my old friend, Col. Lee—[three cheers for Col. Lee]—who, with generous devotion and patriotic alacrity—without a moment's delay or hesitation—drew his sword at my indication to lead a regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers; and to his brave and accomplished officers and brave men, be all these honors paid. Upon the heads of such men as they Divine Providence will vouchsafe its choicest benediction, and upon their memories the most earnest gratitude of our posterity shall rest. [Applause.] Though dangers may befall them in the field; whether they shall return with their shields or upon them—forever and forever be these brave men remembered as among the earliest and among the best—among the truest and firmest, and most patriotic, who have drawn, or will hereafter draw, the sword for American liberty and constitutional law. And now, Sir, I cannot at this time forget that our sister New-England State of Connecticut is at this hour consigning to the dust all that was mortal of an honored New-England man, whose name and memory shall be as immortal as the stars. [Applause and sensation.] Lyon, the brave and heroic, the accomplished soldier, the true-hearted, unflinching patriot, at the head of his column fell, beyond the distant waters of the Mississippi. Connecticut and New-England reclaim his ashes, and mingle them with their dust. But, his spirit, hovering over this busy and distracted and yet hopeful scene of care and toil, is with us now and always. To him, and to such as he, all that grateful hearts can pay will be given—solemn and yet joyful memories. He sleeps well in his soldier's grave. Others have accompanied him to the silent land, marching through the Jordan of death, bearing the American flag for American rights. [Applause.] Oh, how happy, how sweet it is to die in such a cause! [Applause.] For such as he and his, what can we say better than in the words of the great poet of British liberty:

> "Flung to the furious winds,
> And on the waters cast,
> Their ashes shall be watched
> And gathered up at last.
>
> Or from their scattered dust,
> Around us and abroad
> Shall spring the precious seed
> Of witnesses for God."

For, Sir, it is not a war for man alone, or for country alone. It is a war for humanity and for God. To us was intrusted this ark of political salvation—Democratic Republican liberty, conservative Constitutional forms. Our fathers transmitted them to us, to be saved and transmitted to our posterity. Democratic Republican liberty is the political gospel of our time. [Applause.] To us of the United States of America—the people of this Constitutional Confederate Union—was committed the precious charge, not for us alone, but for all humanity, that beneath the shadow of our tree of liberty might children's children come—not only of remotest generations of our posterity, but from everywhere—all lands and climes—[applause]—and, as the Infinite Father of all men, and of all spirits, carries in the bosom of his embracing love, nations and peoples, looking down through the vista of years and providing and preparing good for us all, so did he commit to us the priests of this political trust, its preservation and transmission—not only for ourselves, but for all nations and peoples of the earth. [Applause.] This, then, Sir, is a war for humanity, challenged by rebels, assaulted by traitors, stabbed by those political assassins of liberty. The men of Massachusetts, whom you have so generously commended, marched shoulder to shoulder with the men of New-York and of all the loyal States now waked up by the trumpet call, and they hope to reëstablish upon immovable foundations, the rights thus challenged, the form of national life thus aimed at by those whom posterity and all future history will remember only to call them accursed. [Applause.] This war, Sir, is in no sense a sectional war. It is a war of ideas, I grant you, but ideas are universal, not sectional. [Applause.] It is American only in the sense that our liberty is American—embracing within its ample folds all those who have taken shelter with us. I cannot now fail to call to your recollection that in this recent proud exploit of our Navy and military arms, off the coast of North Carolina, a citizen of New-York—the faithful and gallant Commodore Stringham—[applause] united his well earned laurels with those that garlanded the younger brow of a Massachusett's General—Butler. [Three cheers for Butler.] Nor would it be possible for me to forget that among the heroes of the day there was none more deserving of his country's honor, and of proud mention on the brightest page of our history—the Colonel and the men of the Twentieth New-York Volunteers under the command of an adopted citizen from the German fatherland—Col. Max Weber. [Three cheers for Col. Weber.] I could not describe the emotions of joy that all of you must have felt—and, in sympathy with which all true-hearted men must coincide—as you read the record of the exploits of that gallant regiment from New-York. Upon the edge of the darkness of the night they met the rolling surf upon that untried shore, they launched their frail boats and trusted themselves to the guidance of God, beneath the stars and the sky—cut off throughout that long night from all human sympathy and aid. [Applause.] If Massachusetts deserves to be remembered to-day, so too does the immortal Col. Weber, the countrymen of whom compose a portion of this gallant command of Col. Lee, now marching as Massachusetts soldiers. [Applause.] Neither sectional in any sense, nor national in any narrow sense, but expansive and universal in American citizenship—broad and comprehensive as the idea of liberty which is bounded by no land, native of no clime and the fortune of no particular people of any nation, clime, country or *color*. [Enthusiastic applause.] This cause is the cause of constitutional liberty and the rights of universal humanity. [Applause.] I am no prophet, or a prophet's son; I dare not attempt to cast the horoscope of the future, but I believe in the guiding providence of Almighty God. My conscience cannot submit to the idea that He who guided Columbus through the trackless ocean, He who led our fathers to the New-England shore, He who preserved them from the dangers of the sea and from the assaults of savage tribes, He who planted the acorn of the great tree of liberty on the inhospitable shores of Plymouth Rock, and has watered it since that time, and has led us through the storm of battle in our Nation's childhood and youth—I cannot believe that He will ever desert the faithful and true, but will support it in the last noble trial of manhood. [Applause.] Whatever others may think, or dream, or fear, neither by day nor by night, since the first triumphant shout rang out from one sea to the other, after the 17th of April, 1861, has there passed a shadow of doubt over my mind. The American people, inspired by confidence in their cause, and by their trust in God, have taken up the arms which had so long lain unused by their side, and almost unbidden have gone out to battle. [Applause.] From every hillside, and every valley, from workshops, from railroads, and from the seaside, and from the fishing smacks of our dear old Commonwealth, have they come. [Applause.] They are of every calling and profession, from every sect, from every religion and politics, from all belief and unbelief, they all have come under the movement of national inspiration. Whatever misfortune—if misfortune should come—may befall our flag or our arms, whether it shall sacrifice Philadelphia, Baltimore or New-York, we of the East will rally behind the old Berkshire hills, and make a Switzerland of New-England—[applause long continued]—the rampart of our liberties. [Applause.] But neither in New-York, nor in Philadelphia, nor in Washington, will our arms suffer defeat. [Applause.] We went down to Bull Run, as I had the honor of remarking to a friend to-day—we went, an aggregation of town meetings. [Applause and laughter.] When we march again, we march as an Army. [Applause and a voice, "That's so."] Our Army has been drilled, thoroughly appointed, ably commanded. The men know their officers now. [Applause.] We will not be much longer content to defend Washington under the walls of the Capitol, or on the banks of the Potomac. [Applause.] Washington shall be defended at Charleston, S. C., [applause;] at Savannah, Ga., [applause;] at New-Orleans, and all the way up the Mississippi. [Applause.] The Union men of the South shall be liberated by the armies of the North and West, and, all men capable of bearing arms, capable of allegiance, will yet be summoned,—unless a blighting blast shall smite the head of every statesman and general in America,—shall be summoned to the American standard wherever the American flag advances. [Applause.] And it is not my opinion that you will find our Generals—when any man comes to the standard and desires to defend the flag—will find it necessary to light a candle to see what is his complexion, or examine his family Bible to ascertain whether his fathers came from the banks of the Hudson or the Senegal; and if they who have attempted to overthrow a National Constitution which was their ægis as well as ours; to destroy their American liberties as well as ours; to overthrow the hopes of their posterity as well as ours; to destroy civil society in their own midst, shall find their peculiar patriarchal institution stagger and reel beneath their parricidal blows, it will be their chickens coming home to their own roost—their own fault. And if it shall follow, in the good providence of God, that every man besides those of my own complexion and blood shall taste the fruits of liberty. God be praised. [Great cheering.] I am glad to know that that is not heresy in the commercial metropolis of the Union. I suppose that although we ought not to invade, or counsel, or permit an invasion of the constitutional rights reserved to any State, yet when a State or people trample the Constitution itself beneath their feet, and endeavor to crush us and our children, we ought at least to have the poor privilege of praying for the happiness of them all—[Applause]—bond as well as free. [Applause.] I look, Mr. Chairman, with the assurance and confidence of faith for an early restoration of universal peace. I have no idea in the slightest that the next 4th of July will find this people in arms; but, if it must be, that we shall continue to pour out our money and our blood, and spend our lives in waging in any form of contest this holy war. "Let it come." Let it abide. Let it stay with us, Let the sword be the constant emblem glittering before our eyes. Let the flag wave defiance, and armed men draw beneath its starry folds, in Heaven's own time, peace shall come, established upon foundations of eternal right, upon which alone men in future may be secure. [Applause.] And now, Mr. President, I have a few words from the bottom of my heart for the sons of New-England resident in New-York, for the kindness of this reception given to the Twentieth Regiment, and for the flattering connection in which my name has been mentioned, and also for the generous hospitality and the fraternal love which has been exhibited by you and all of you from the moment the Massachusetts Sixth displayed the ensign of our Commonwealth in the streets of New-York—the first regiment that marched to the defence of the Capital. From that time until now we have continued to stream almost enough to tire you, [cries of "No, no,"] to exhaust your hospitality. ["No, no."] Had you not been generous as well as faithful and patriotic, we should almost begin to think it our duty to find some other path to Philadelphia. [Applause and a voice—"Through New-York, not around it."] But, I say to you, Mr. President and friends, that if our people and soldiers of Massachusetts continue to receive such fraternal and cordial greeting and kind sympathy and aid as they have from the first received at the hands of New-York, they will always come through New-York. [Applause.] And now, Sir, you will permit me, thanking you for the kindness with which you have listened to these discursive remarks, to give as a sentiment, "The sons of Massachusetts resident in New-York, bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh, and part of our heart." [Applause, during which Gov. Andrew sat down.]

Mr. Chas. A. Dana then made a few remarks, and concluded by proposing the health of Col. Lee, his officers and men.

REMARKS OF COL. LEE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: There are periods and occasions in the life of every man when he may covet the gift of eloquence. This present period is one of that kind to me. I may truly say that this is the first time in my life—which is now long past its meridian—that I have been the recipient of a public testimonial so flattering, and I may add, so undeserved, as that which marks this occasion. My friends, my esteemed and honored Commander-in-Chief, has told you that he has committed to me and to my officers, and to the men under my command, not only the dignity and the honor of the Commonwealth which I revere so truly, but the integrity and the honor of that other sovereignty so dear to us and so holy that we are bound to protect it from infamy and disgrace at all hazards, even if it be the shedding of the last drop of our blood. [Applause.] Mr. President and Gentlemen, I can hardly find words on behalf of my brother officers and the men who are following us to the battle-field, to express our thanks and our obligations for your kindness. You, Sir, have alluded to the ensign of my own Commonwealth, and its motto, which has stood there since we were a Commonwealth, and I will close these remarks by saying that a few days past some friends—dear female friends, friends dear to many of us here who serve in this regiment—presented to us a flag of our Commonwealth. On one side it bears that beautiful and truthful and hopeful motto to which you have alluded, and on the reverse is inscribed, "*Fida et constantia.*" I swear by the Holy God whose Son looks upon it that we will be faithful and constant to the mission on which we are sent.

Mr. Charles M. Emerson and Gen. Anthon followed in some appropriate remarks.

The regiment line was then formed, and the troops proceeded to the pier, where the Camden and Amboy boats were waiting to convey them forward towards Washington.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Prince Napoleon and suite arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening, and took rooms at the Planters' Hotel. A military escort was provided by Gen. Fremont to attend the Prince from the dépôt to his quarters, on the arrival of the regular train, at 8¾ o'clock. The escort waited on the levee until 9 o'clock, when it was ascertained that the Prince and suite had quietly entered the city two hours previously.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 5—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Messrs. L. Barbene, J. H. Halbyaw, M. Daberell, G. Mitchell, G. J. Geecksen, P. Flood, Capt. Crawford, Dr. Wyee, C. Venn and lady, J. Hardy and lady, W. Thames and lady, M. Tracy, W. Bayan, W. R. Foster, Johns and lady, D. Meuxer Deliner, Kentzer, Zipsoy, J. Sten Neuman, the Prince of Salen, of Prussia; Spitbayo, J. G. Dale, A. Haggerty, J. Hobban, Crarey, Schewelder, Brooks, McAvery, Carden, Marshall, Deane, Geo. M. Meyers, Costelly, Radoff, O'Donegan, Guigan, Martin, Cochran, S. Smith, Groves, Hilbucks, Deane, Gough, McGregor, D. Martin, Garsides, Jones, Capt. Cole, Durnill, Mitchell, J. Johns and family, A. Smith, Hart, White, and 297 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 32 | Sun sets.... 6 26 | Moon sets.... 1 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 45 | Gov Island. 9 34 | Hell Gate....10 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

Cleared.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, master; Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore.

Ships Lephenstrath, Hain, Belfast, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Galena, Leavitt, Havre, W. Nelson & Sons.

Barks Salween, (Br.,) Eden, Ayr, G. F. Bulley; Corilla, Pettengill, Havre, S. & C. S. Johnson.

Brigs Nebraska, Thompson, Bath, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Truxillo, (Br.,) Mulligan, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Xiphias, (Br.,) St. Johns, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Pawcatuck, Hopkins, Portland, master; J. Wurts, Hall, Egg Harbor, master; Kedron, Corson, Egg Harbor, master; T. Winans, Davis, Fall River; Southport, Coe, New-Haven; Packet, Deane, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. E. Gamage, Coons, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. W. Miner, Berry, Londonderry, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Ontario, Hand, Providence; B. Browning, Lanfair, Washington, J. W. McKee; Isabella, Faulkner, Boston; A. P. Terry, (Br.,) Thomas, Havana, W. Underwood; Palmetto, Bragdon, Boston, master; Fowler, (Br.,) Lake, Windsor, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Editor, Scull, Egg Harbor, master; Tilton, Berger, Barnegat; Calais Packet, Roberts, Pembroke; Montezuma, Penny, Providence; Hannah, Nickerson, Quincy; Alvira, Branen, Millville, master; C. B. Squires, Squires, Providence; Orris, Anderson, St. John, B. F. Small; S. T. Young, Clark, Egg Harbor; C. C. Sadler, Sipple, Milford, master; H. Brewster, Hankins, Cadiz, Merrill & Abbott; Evergreen, Patten, Bristol.

Sloop Helen, Bocock, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master. 4th inst., at 8 P. M., N. of Block Island, passed ship Golden Gate, from New-Bedford for New-York.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Mars, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer E. S. Terry, Chapin, Hartford, Conn., in ballast.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Exchange, (of Bath,) Chaney, Liverpool 32 ds., with coal to C. C. Duncan & Co. Experienced heavy weather. July 28, encountered a heavy gale from S. E., which shifted that night to N. W., and blew with violence, with a heavy sea on, during which shifted cargo and for 12 hours was in a very bad condition, rolling so heavy that at times the dead eyes were completely submerged; as the weather moderated arranged the cargo and righted the ship. Took pilot from boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4, in lat. 41, lon. 68.

Ship South America, (of Boston,) Berry, Boston 4 ds., in ballast, to Hallett & Carman.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Ashby, Havre 42 ds., in ballast, and 64 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Ville de Bale, (Br.,) Henneguin, Havre 39 ds., with mdse. and 22 passengers to C. A. Robert.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 245 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Mendi, Hall, Liverpool 48 ds., with coal to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Been 17 ds. W. of the Banks. 1st inst., lat. 49 15, lon. 19, fell in with Br. ship Colleen Bawn, of London, from Sunderland for Quebec, in a sinking condition, having sprung a leak 3 ds. previous; took off the captain (Burns) and crew, 24 in number, and the following day transferred them to two Br. ships bound E.; did not ascertain the names of the vessels.

Bark Vigo, (of East Machias,) Thurlow, Buenos Ayres July 7, in ballast, to master. Aug. 17, lat. 19 1, lon. 61 40, boarded the Br. brig Arable, Newcomb, from Boston for Antigua, and received newspapers. 2d inst., lat. 36 32, lon. 72 46, passed a barkantine, covered with awnings, supposed her a transport.

Bark Mary Bentley, (of Thomaston,) Bentley, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Volant, (Br., of Belfast,) Turney, Fleetwood 32 ds., in ballast, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Hannah Eastee, (Br., of Liverpool,) Brown, Havana Aug. 22, in ballast, to Joseph McMurray. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with light northerly winds. John Gillis, the second mate, of Boston, died in the hospital at Havana, also Wm. H. Johnson, a seaman of Liverpool; left in hospital, Thomas Johnson, of Sweden, he being too sick to be removed. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig J. G. Anderson, King, Cadiz 31 ds., with wine, salt, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co. 1st inst., lat. 40, lon. 67, saw a bark bound W., showing a red signal with white square and letter B. in centre.

Brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Fitzpatrick, Hillsboro, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Isabella, Higgins, Para Aug. 6, with rubber to E. L. Corning. The schr. Para, for New-York, sld. Aug. 4.

Brig A. C. Merryman, (of Gardiner,) Gray, Cardenas 11 ds., in ballast, to Benner & Deake.

Brig A. P. Fluker, Lord, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to C. P. Swan.

Schr. Stephen Taber, Cook, Marseilles July 27, passed Gibraltar Aug. 6, via Long Island Sound, with salt, wine, &c., to master. Aug. 30, lat. 41 44, lon. 64 10, spoke bark James Smith, from Newcastle for New-York, 46 ds. out.

Schr. Joseph, (of Boston,) Watts, St. Andrew, N. G., Aug. 12, with cocoanuts to master.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Volant, (Br.,) Nickerson, Halifax, N. S., 9 ds., with fish to Thomas James.

Schr. Baltic, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Catherine Beal, Flowers, Belfast 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Victory, (Br.,) Gardiner, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Wilcox, Lubec 5 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Dighton, with plaster, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Lamartine, (of Boston,) Grant, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Murphy, Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast, to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. E. C. Denison, Southwork, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Palmetto, Bragdon, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Montezuma, Penny, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Florida, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Brutus, Elwell, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber.

Schr. John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Rebecca, Magee, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Rio Grande, Clarkson, Snow Hill, with wood.

Schr. Volant, Caussins, Ellsworth 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Seraph, Allen, Harwich 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Uncas, Colt, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Sam Colt, (3-masted,) Clay, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. Fountain, Hogg, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Washington, Smith, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Sloop Fashion, Young, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S. S. E.

The frigate Potomac is yet at anchor at S. W. Spit.

Sailed.

Sept. 4—Barks Oregon, Havana; Thusnelda, (Brem.,) Hamburg; Cathay, (Br.,) Plymouth, Eng. Schr. A. F. Fenno, (Br.,) Santiago.

Spoken, &c.

Martha Washington—fishing schr., of and from Plymouth, Mass., with 2,000 fish, no date, lat. 44 14, lon. 59 4.

Mary C. Fox—bark, strg. E., was seen, Sept. 1, lat. 40, lon. 69.

Ralph Post—schr., hence for London, 10 ds. out, no date, lat. 43 44, lon. 51 47.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, July 7, barks Celicia, Bursley, from Boston, dischg.; F. A. Means, Means, from Cadiz, do.; Fannie Herrick, from Liverpool, do.; Archer, Lewis, from Cardiff, do.; brigs M. A. Jones, Lavinder, from Boston, do.; Brothers, Brooks, hence for Montevideo, to repair; schr. Queen of the South, Weeks, hence, dischg. The ship C. M. Morrison, of Bath, Morrison, sld. July 1, for Antwerp.

At St. Andrew, N. G., Aug. 12, schr. May Queen, of Plymouth, Mass., for Boston, wtg.

At Para, Aug. 6, brigs Emma, Hanfield, hence, dischg.; R. A. Fisher, do. do.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., inclusive.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; willing to make herself generally useful; best of reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 16 East 16th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages; for City or country, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the largest Institute, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

HARNESS STITCHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Good wages given.